

PD-ABU-649  
112535

# **Final Evaluation Survey of the Women's Empowerment Program (WEP)**



**Final Report  
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**September 2001**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Private Agencies Collaborating Together (Pact) for hiring me as the Principal Consultant and Team Leader to conduct this Final Evaluation Study of the Women's Empowerment Program (WEP) supported by USAID. The survey was undertaken in partnership with my colleague Dr. Janardan Khatri-Chhetri who compiled, processed and analyzed data generated for the study. I would like to sincerely thank him.

I would like to thank Dr. Marcia Larson Odell and Mr. Bhakta Raj Ranjit of Pact, Ms. Nain Tara Bista, Mr. Basanta Pokharel and Ms. Bishwo Shanti Bista of The Asia Foundation (TAF) for their advice, support and cooperation. Likewise, I would like to extend my gratitude to Samanata, Institute for Social and Gender Equality, for undertaking the task of data gathering and processing.

Data gathering was undertaken by a team of experienced and dedicated field research officers. All of the field officers deserve special commendation for successfully completing their tasks under difficult circumstances caused by the Maoists insurgency and the monsoon season. I would like to thank them all.

Ms. Shobha Basnet of Samanata deserves a special thanks for coordinating this task. Raja Singh deserves appreciation for undertaking the arduous task of preparing the charts and printing the report.

Last but not the least, I owe sincere gratitude to the many women respondents, their family members and local leaders in Bara, Sunsari, Nawalparasi, Banke and Kailali Districts. Without their enthusiasm and cooperation, data collection would not have been possible.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the final evaluation of the USAID/Nepal's empowerment of women strategic objective (SO3). Empowerment of women as defined by USAID/Nepal, is the process by which women define, challenge, overcome barriers in their lives, and ultimately changes their life circumstances. The objective of the Final Evaluation is to assess and measure the situation after program implementation of WEP with regard to SO3 level indicators and to generate information on the program's impact. The survey assesses the changes in decision-making of women, expenditure pattern of the family and awareness of right, responsibility and advocacy program of the targeted women.

In order to assess different decision-making levels, the indicators were identified for four different categories related to self (related to the women herself), children, family and community. Decision-making levels were filled out separately by women and men to capture the perceptions of women and men that may or may not be the same. Likewise, in order to assess changes in household expenditure of direct well-being expenditure (expenditure on food, clothing, education, health etc.), indirect well-being expenditure (expenditure on ornaments, saving, investment etc.) and expenditure not related to well-being (festivals, cigarettes, alcohol, rituals etc.) were gathered. Social and physical actions evolving from rights, responsibility and advocacy were also gathered. The main findings are presented below:

### Changes in Decision-Making of Targeted Women

- Although all the figures regarding decision making for Level 4 have decreased by few points, the figures for Level 3 have increased for all decision-making concerning the woman herself. The sum of Level 4 and Level 3 reveal that the decision-making for attending literacy classes and determining the number of children to have had increased. Similarly, decision making regarding purchase of bangles, 'tikas', daily clothes etc. for herself and buying medicines and seeking for medical treatment for headaches, stomach upsets, fever, colds, cough etc. and medical treatment related to reproductive health and mobility to spend one night or more outside the village had increased. Surprisingly, decision making about mobility to fetch water and wood had decreased slightly while decision-making regarding mobility within the village to go to the health post and market and mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day had also decreased. The aggregate decision making levels for Level 1 and 2 indicate ineffective decision-making. The aggregate figures of Level 1 and 2 reveal that there has been a significant decreases in decision-making regarding determining the number of children to have, attending literacy classes, mobility within the same village to go to health post or market and purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily clothes etc. for herself has decreased. Similarly, decision-making regarding medical treatment for reproductive health problems and decision-making about mobility and spending one night or more outside the village have decreased very little. However, the aggregate decision-making figures regarding buying medicines and seeking for treatment and mobility to fetch water and wood has increased.
- The aggregate figures of Levels 4 and 3 reveal that all of the decision making indicators related to children, i.e. regarding purchase of clothes, extra milk, toys, books and stationary, sending children to school and buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fell ill had increased. Likewise, data shows that there has been a decrease in decision making on all indicators for aggregate Levels 1 and 2 by 4 percent regarding children. Decision-making regarding family reveals that the aggregated figures of levels 4 and

3 of almost all decision regarding the family had increased. Decision-making concerning purchasing daily consumption goods, decision making for buying/selling land/house and rent in/out of land, borrowing/lending cash or kind of Rs. 500 and borrowing/lending cash or kind of Rs. 100-500 had increased. Similarly, decision making about making handicrafts, borrowing/lending in cash or kind of Rs. 100, selling vegetables and fruits and decision making concerning selling foodgrains had increased. There were no changes in the decision making about rearing livestock and regarding marriage of children. The aggregate decision making of Levels 1 and 2 reveal decreased for most of the indicators regarding the family except decision making about growing vegetables and concerning family members to work as wage laborers that had increased. There were no changes in the decision making about rearing livestock and regarding marriage of children.

- Decision-making regarding community development activities reveal that the aggregate figures for Levels 4 and 3 regarding decision making about involvement in social activities and attending meetings related to community activities had increased. Decision making concerning to become member of user groups and involvement in physical activities had decreased. Likewise the aggregate data of Level 2 and 1 reveal that the figures had decreased regarding involvement in social activities. The figure had increased regarding to become member of user groups, attending meetings related to community activities and involvement in physical activities.
- The extent of involvement in community development work reveals that there have been remarkable increases on the figures at all levels. Data reveal increases in the percentages concerning women as always being allowed to participate in user groups, that they always attended the meetings related to community development activities and that the committees have accepted or listened to their suggestions.
- The figures reveal that 14 percent of the respondents are in Level 4, 38 percent in Level 3, 34 percent in Level 2 and 14 percent in Level 1. When compared to the Baseline Survey figures, it appears that there have been a decrease of one percent in Level 4 but an increase of 8 percent in Level 3 in the Final Evaluation Survey. Likewise, there appears to be decreases of one percent in Level 2 and 6 percent in Level 1 in the Final Evaluation Survey.
- Percentage of women who either increased their influence in household decision-making by at least one level up based on Baseline Survey and Final Evaluation Survey data is 7 percent. Percentage of women who sustained it at level 3 due to WEP intervention based on Baseline Survey and Final Evaluation Survey data is 52 percent. Therefore, the total percentage of women, who increased their influence in household decision-making by at least one level or sustain it at the same Level 3 due to WEP intervention is 59 percent.
- The t-test results reveal that the differences in responses of men and women were significant regarding 10 of the total 35 decision-making indicators of the target women. Decision-making regarding spending one night or more outside the village, rearing livestock, making handicrafts, and selling livestock all at level 4, were found significant at less than 5 percent level of significance. Likewise, the responses of decision making of level 4 at 10 percent level of significance were for selling foodgrains, buying handicrafts, and family members to work as wage laborers. However, decision making at level 2 were significant at 10 percent level of significance for buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill, making handicrafts, and family members to work as wage laborer. It is also interesting to note that the differences in responses of men and women were significant at less than 5 percent

only for Level 4 responses, whereas at 10 percent level of significance some decision making of level 2 were also significant.

### **Changes in Expenditure Patterns of Families of Targeted Women**

- The percentage shares of direct well-being expenditures, indirect well-being expenditures and expenditures that are not related to well-being were 74 percent, 14 percent and 12 percent respectively using the conventional survey method. Similarly, the percentage shares of direct well-being expenditures, indirect well-being expenditures and expenditures that are not related to well-being were 58 percent, 21 percent and 21 percent respectively using PRA method.
- The comparison of data obtained from conventional and PRA approach reveals that some changes have occurred on proportion share of the three categories of expenditure. The conventional survey method shows 3 percentage point more on direct well being expenditure and 2 percentage point more on indirect well-being expenditure but 5 percentage point less on expenditures that are not related to well-being than the corresponding expenditures derived from baseline survey. Similarly, the PRA method indicates 6 percentage points less on direct well being expenditure and one percentage point less on expenditure not related to well-being but 7 percentage more on indirect well-being expenditure.
- The comparison of Final Evaluation Survey and Baseline Survey data have shown indication of positive shift in expenditure pattern as envisaged by WEP, that is, shift in expenditure pattern from expenditure not related to well-being to directly related well-being and indirectly related well-being expenditures from conventional survey. However, in case of information obtained from PRA method, the shift is observed towards indirect well-being expenditure, which is mostly investment expenditure at the cost of direct well-being expenditure. This finding in shift observed in the expenditure pattern although small is positive response in a short period of three years.

### **Actions Taken by Women for Social Change**

- Data reveal that solving problems through the group was the most popular action that women undertook to arrest social problems. The figures show that women used group pressure to prohibit gambling, stop alcoholism, encourage hygiene and cleanliness, arrest domestic violence, construction and improvement of trail/road, construction of drinking water and against child marriage. Other social activities using group pressure were for plantation and afforestation, irrigation construction and improvements and temple and monastery construction. However, the figures also reveal that higher percentages of women were using group pressure against common social evils that did not require other support while other actions that required technical skills and resources were less popular.
- Data also revealed that women also acted independently by themselves regarding social activities. The most popular actions that women undertook independently were domestic violence followed by alcoholism and gambling. Likewise, most women did nothing regarding temple construction and improvement, irrigation construction and improvement and plantation and afforestation. Other issues about which women did very little were child marriage, drinking water and trail/road construction and improvement.

- Generally the women along with their husbands were the main decision makers concerning community issues. Seventy three percent of the respondents stated that they along with their husbands were the main decision makers regarding sending children to school, concerning participating in the group meeting, participating in cleaning activities/hygiene program and meeting the concerned office about community problem. The woman herself being the main decision maker follows this. Mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law as well as others in the community did not appear to be the main decision makers regarding community actions.
- Investigation on the effect of advocacy campaigns on social problems reveal that generally the respondents felt that they were partially successful, i.e., were able to instill awareness on all the issues such as domestic violence, consumption and sale of alcohol, exerting pressure for actions to related agencies, gambling and bigamy. There were a small percentage of respondents who felt that they were totally unsuccessful in the advocacy campaigns. However, very few felt they were successful or that they had managed to eradicate the problem.
- The respondents were asked on their preference of sequencing of RRA or Economic Enterprise after Literacy. The figures reveal that 44 percent of the respondents stated that they prefer RRA and then economic enterprise to follow literacy classes. This is followed by 40 percent that responded that they prefer economic enterprise and the RRA to follow the literacy classes. Sixteen percent of the respondents said that they had no preference.
- It was found that women were more active after they became participants of RRA than before. Women were found to have taken actions regarding the status of women in the family that had increased after becoming RRA participants. Likewise, there were increases concerning action about getting property after divorce, community perception of women's work and behavior, community perception of women's participation, against husband marrying a second wife, wife beating and drinking and selling alcohol.
- The respondents mainly reported to have contacted the VDC Chairperson or Vice Chairperson concerning community problems while few contacted the VDC Secretary, whoever was available or all VDC officials. The respondents visited the VDC office mainly to discuss about social reform, personal business or to discuss about physical construction and environment. Very few women reported other reasons for visiting the VDC office.
- Finally, the respondents were also found to have participated in the discussions regarding various physical activities. Discussions participated were mainly related to road construction, followed by school construction and irrigation/canal construction and other construction activities while few also discussed Health Post construction.

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## CHAPTER – I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background : The SO3 Women Empowerment Program (WEP)

This study is the final evaluation of the USAID/Nepal's empowerment of women strategic objective (SO3). Empowerment of women as defined by USAID/Nepal, is the process by which women define, challenge and overcome barriers in their lives and ultimately changes their life circumstances. Accordingly, it has concentrated on three critical components of women's empowerment. These are: (1) increased women's literacy; (2) improved legal environment for women, and (3) strengthened women's economic participation. The first and third components were implemented by Pact while the second component Right, Responsibility and Advocacy (RRA) component was implemented by The Asia Foundation (TAF).

The objective of increased empowerment of women is expected to result with:

- influence over household decision-making by targeted women;
- spending on family well-being by targeted households; and
- collective actions for social change initiated by targeted women.

To enable assessment and measurement of the impact of WEP, a Baseline Survey was conducted in 1998. The purpose of the Baseline Survey was to document the pre-program implementation situation with regard to SO3 level indicators to generate benchmark information for measuring the project's impact in the future. The benchmark information was also to be helpful in improving the project implementation process and for monitoring purposes. More specifically, the study measured the following indicators:

#### ➤ Influence over household decision-making by targeted women

The unit of measurement was to record the percentage of targeted women who sustain their influence at a high level or increase their influence in the household decision-making process. To measure this change, four levels of influence or control over decision-making that could reliably be measured were identified. These were:

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Level 1: | No participation in household decision-making process or participation without any influence.      |
| Level 2: | Participation in household decision-making process with some but less than decisive influence; and |
| Level 3: | Decisions made jointly, i.e., a 50 percent or greater influence in the household decision-making   |
| Level 4: | Sole participation in household decision-making process or participation with total influence.     |

#### ➤ Spending on family well-being by targeted households

The unit of measurement was the proportion of household spending on well-being by targeted households. The proportion of household expenditure in the various well-being categories at the start of the program was determined. The well-being categories include among many other

expenditures, expenses on children's school fees, books and uniforms, medicines, soaps and detergents, doctor's fees and food.

➤ **Collective actions for social change initiated by targeted women**

The unit of measurement was the number of people affected positively or negatively by collective actions. These collective actions may be on several type of issues such as (i) protests against drunken behaviour, gambling, wife beating, caste discrimination; or (ii) child health, family planning, clean water; or (iii) construction of roads, schools, toilets, community centre, irrigation canal etc.

➤ **Assess additional profit earned by targeted women**

The unit of measurement was in monetary terms. The profit made by investing on an enterprise by the targeted women was measured.

## **1.2 Objective of the Final Evaluation**

The objectives of the Final Evaluation are to assess and measure the situation after program implementation of WEP with regard to SO3 level indicators and to generate information on the program's impact. The survey assesses the changes in decision-making of women, expenditure pattern of the family and awareness of right, responsibility and advocacy of the targeted women.

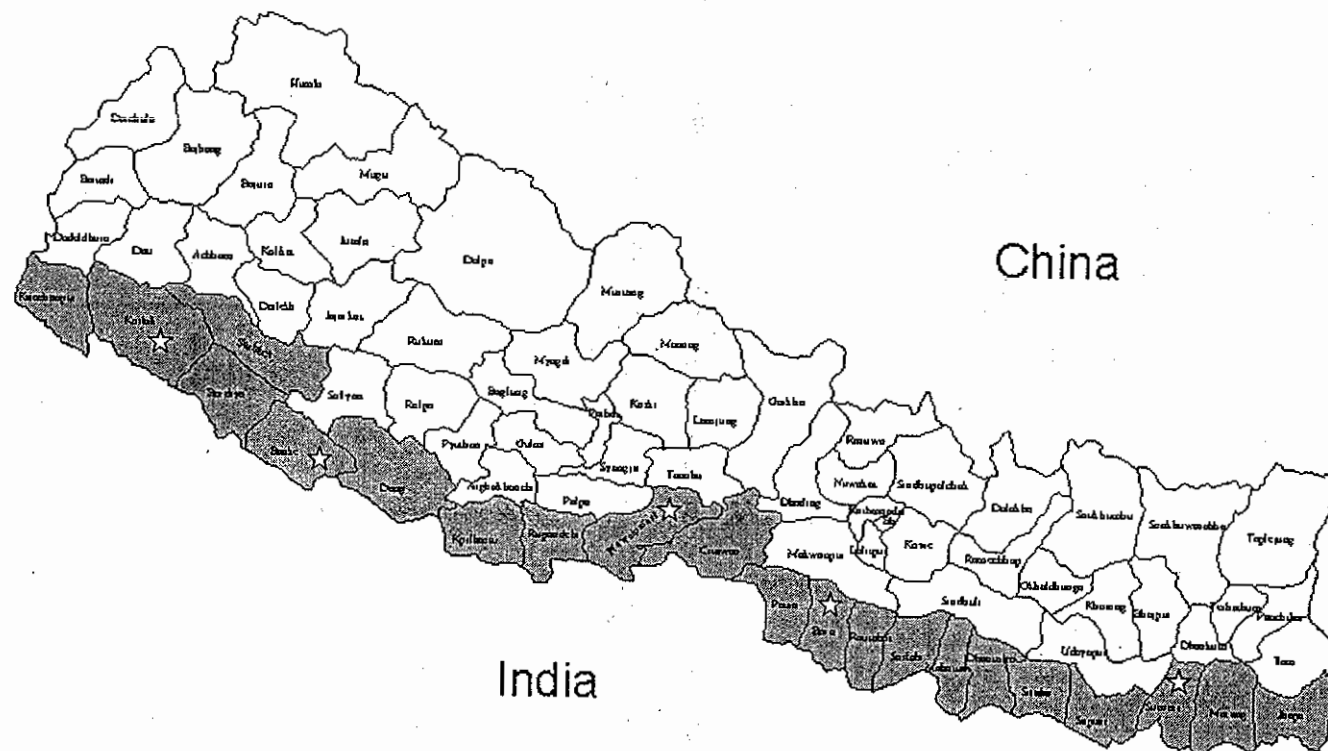
## **1.3 Methodology of the Study**

### ***Approach***

The approach of this study was to use the same methodology and collect similar information as far as possible from the same target women interviewed for the Baseline Survey to accomplish the envisaged objectives stipulated in the TOR. The sample size and sampling techniques were based on the Baseline Survey. The Final Evaluation was conducted in five of the six districts where the Baseline Survey was conducted, i.e. Sunsari, Bara, Nawalparasi, Surkhet, Banke and Kailali Districts. Since the Maoist movement had escalated in Surkhet district it was dropped in this final evaluation study because of security reasons (Map 1).

# Map 1. WEP AREA AND SAMPLE DISTRICTS

Final Evaluation Study





-  Districts Covered by WEP
-  Sample Districts

Table 1.1 reveals the numbers of women interviewed during the Final Evaluation. The total numbers of women interviewed were 776. Of the total respondents of the Final Evaluation 31% were respondents of the Baseline Survey. The reason for new respondents in the Final Evaluation was mainly because when the Baseline Survey was undertaken the NGOs had not yet signed up to be WEP partners. Some of the NGOs and their groups left WEP and new NGOs joined WEP after the baseline Survey. Moreover, some areas covered in the Baseline Survey had to be substituted by new areas due to Maoist insurgency problems since some women interviewed before were not available during the Final Evaluation Study. However, the selection procedures and sample size is representative.

**Table 1.1: Distribution of WEP Final Evaluation Sample by District**

Districts	Total Women No.(%)
Sunsari	150
Bara	161
Nawalparasi	157
Banke	158
Kailali	150
Total	776

#### **1.4 Field Survey, Survey Tools and Quality Control of Data**

##### ***Data Collection Tools***

Information was collected using household level, individual targeted women level questions in a structured, and pre-coded questionnaire as used in the Baseline Survey. The individual questions were designed to collect information about decision-making levels of targeted women from their own views. Men's perceptions of women's decision-making were also compiled. The household level questions also collected proportion of direct well-being, indirect well-being and not related to well-being expenditures of the family. Questions on RRA were developed and agreed upon with TAF staff and incorporated in the questionnaire.

##### ***Training and Pre-Test of Questionnaire***

Orientation and intensive training was conducted for two days for all members of the survey team at Samanata, Institute for Social and Gender Equality. Since there were some new researchers recruited to undertake the field work the questionnaires were discussed thoroughly and some mock interviews were conducted during the training. The pre-test was conducted in Chapagaon VDC of Lalitpur district on 8, June 2001. The main purpose of the pre-test was to provide field training especially to the new survey team members. Each member interviewed at least one woman member of the Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW) Program implemented by Women Development Division (WDD).

##### ***Survey Team Formation***

Five teams consisting of four persons in each team were formed to collect information for the final evaluation. Each team consisting of one supervisor and three research assistants covered one district. There were two female and three male supervisors. Each female supervisor led one group consisting of one female and two male research assistants. Similarly, each male supervisor led one male research assistant and two female research assistants. In all there were 10 female and 10 male

research staff. Such gender balance in team formation proved very useful in collecting information and arranging logistics in the field.

### ***Field Supervision***

The core team member undertook the field spot check. The field spot check was carried out in all sample districts and a sample of completed questionnaire was checked and necessary guidance was provided during that time. The supervision team assisted the field survey team members to select new respondents and new groups in some cases where previous respondents were not available. The previous sample women of Khailad VDC of Kailai District and Kachanapur VDC of Banke District had to be replaced by other sample women due to Maoist insurgency problems. The staff of PACT working in the regional and district offices assisted the supervision team to identify new VDCs and sample women. During the data gathering period, frequent contacts were made with all survey teams to check on the progress of data collection.

### ***Data Processing and Editing***

The editing of data was conducted at several stages of the study. The research assistants were asked to edit the questionnaires every evening in the field. They were also instructed to exchange questionnaires and cross check to make sure information collected by different team members was consistent. The supervisors were asked to edit all the questionnaires in the field.

Data were analyzed by means of cross-tabulation, calculating averages within each cell and statistical tests were carried out to examine relationships among important variables using the SPSS statistical package.

## **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

The Terms of Reference for this study has stated the primary purpose of this survey is to document and assess the changes with regard to SO-3 level indicators. These are as follows:

- i. Influence over household decision-making by targeted women.
  - ii. Targeted households spending on family well-being
  - iii. Assess Campaign and activities of RR&A
- The final evaluation survey was conducted during paddy planting season during which respondents were not mentally prepared to spare time for interviews and some interviews had to be conducted in the field.
  - Because of WEP terminating and support from facilitator/empowerment worker already stopped in some places, beneficiaries women were relatively unhappy.
  - The data collected on some indicators were based on the memory of the Respondents.

Therefore, some non-sampling errors may be expected due to reasons mentioned above.

## **1.6 Presentation of the Report**

This report presents the findings of the final evaluation. Chapter II presents the findings on changes in the decision-making of targeted women as well as the perceptions of men concerning decision-making of women. This is followed by Chapter III that presents the changes in the expenditure pattern of families of targeted women. Finally, Chapter IV presents the RRA findings, which is followed by Chapter V that presents the main findings. Background information of the targeted women is presented in Annex III.

## CHAPTER - II

### CHANGES IN DECISION-MAKING OF TARGETED WOMEN

#### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the changes in influence in decision-making of targeted women of WEP. Changes in influence in decision-making for the ten most important indicators are analyzed and changes in the perceptions of men on decision-making of women are also presented.

The Final Evaluation Survey generated data on influence in the decision-making that was measured at four levels just as in the Baseline Survey. The assessment of different levels of decision-making was undertaken to test the hypothesis that after the women respondents benefit from the three interventions of WEP, their levels of decision-making is expected to increase to higher levels than the levels reported during the Baseline Survey or remaining the same.

In order to assess different decision-making levels (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 and Level 4), the indicators were identified for four different categories related to **self (related to the women herself), children, family and community** (refer Annex II). Decision-making levels were filled out **separately by women and men** to capture the perceptions of women and men that may or may not be the same.

The following presentation on decision making has been done by aggregating Levels 4 and 3 since they are decisions that are carried out and hence considered as effective. Levels 2 and 1 have been also aggregated since they represent decisions that are not carried out and hence are considered ineffective.

#### 2.2 Decision-Making for Self Needs

The figures in Table 2.1 (Annex V) reveal that although all the figures for Level 4 have decreased by few points, the figures for Level 3 have increased for all decision making concerning the woman herself. The increase in the figures for Level 3 is primarily because of the decrease in Level 4 and Level 2. The sum of Level 4 and Level 3 reveal that the decision making for attending literacy classes and determining the number of children to have had increased by 4 percent. Similarly, decision making regarding purchase of bangles, 'tikas', daily clothes etc. for herself and buying medicines and seeking for medical treatment for headaches, stomach upsets, fever, colds, cough etc. had increased by 3 percent each. Decision making about medical treatment related to reproductive health and mobility to spend one night or more outside the village had increased by one percent. Surprisingly, decision making about mobility to fetch water and wood had decreased by 3 percent while decision making regarding mobility within the village to go to the health post and market and mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day had decreased by one point each.

The aggregate decision making levels for Level 1 and 2 indicate positive changes in decision making, i.e. decrease in percentage of decision making levels 1 and 2. The decrease in decision making for Levels 1 and 2 indicate increases in decision making for Level 3. The aggregate figures of Level 1 and 2 reveal that there has been a significant decrease by 10 percent in decision making regarding determining the number of children to have. Similarly, the aggregate figures on decision making regarding attending literacy classes have decreased by 5 percent, mobility within the same village to go to health post or market has decreased by 4 percent while

decision making regarding purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily clothes etc. for herself has decreased by 3 percent. Similarly, decision making regarding medical treatment for reproductive health problems and decision making about mobility and spending one night or more outside the village have decreased by one percent. However, the aggregate decision making figures regarding buying medicines and seeking for treatment has increased by 5 percent and the decision regarding mobility to fetch water and wood has increased by 3 percent.

### **2.3 Decision-Making for Children's Needs**

Data in Table 2.2 (Annex V) presents data on decision-making regarding children. The aggregate figures of Levels 4 and 3 reveal that the decision making for all indicators had increased. Decision making regarding purchase of clothes, extra milk, toys, books and stationary had increased by 4 percent. This is followed by an increase of 3 percent on decision making about sending children to school while there was an increase by one percent on decision making concerning buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fell ill.

The aggregate decision making for Levels 1 and 2 have decreased for all indicators, i.e. possibly increase in Level 3. The data shows that there has been a decrease in decision making figures for aggregate Levels 1 and 2 by 4 percent regarding purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, books and stationary. Likewise the figures have decreased by 3 percent concerning sending children to school and by one percent about buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fell ill.

### **2.4 Decision-Making for Family Needs**

Decision-making for family needs are presented in Table 2.3 (Annex V). Data reveals that the aggregated figures of almost all decision regarding the family had increased for Levels 4 and 3. Decision making concerning purchasing daily consumption goods increased by 36 percent. The aggregate increases regarding decision making for buying/selling land/house and rent in/out of land was 19 percent, borrowing/lending cash or kind of Rs. 500 was 18 percent and borrowing/lending cash or kind of Rs. 100-500 was 14 percent. Similarly, decision making about making handicrafts and borrowing/lending in cash or kind of Rs. 100 both had increased by 10 percent while decision making about selling vegetables and fruits had increased by 8 percent and decision making concerning selling foodgrains had increased by 5 percent. There were no changes in the decision making about rearing livestock and regarding marriage of children.

The aggregate decision making of Levels 1 and 2 reveal decreases for most of the indicators regarding the family. This is positive since decrease in decision making for Levels 1 and 2 actually mean that there were increases to Level 3. Data reveals that there were decreases in decision making by 25 percent regarding purchasing daily consumption goods. The aggregate decreases regarding decision making for buying/selling land/house and rent in/out of land was 19 percent, borrowing/lending cash or kind of Rs. 500 was 18 percent and borrowing/lending cash or kind of Rs. 100-500 was 14 percent. Decision making regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind up to Rs. 100 and making handicrafts had decreased by 10 percent while decision making about selling vegetables and fruits had decreased by 8 percent and selling foodgrains had decreased by 5 percent. On the other hand, decision making about growing vegetables and concerning family members to work as wage labourers had increased by 15 percent respectively. There were no changes in the decision making about rearing livestock and regarding marriage of children.



## 2.5 Decision-Making for Community Activities

Decision-making regarding community development activities are presented in Table 2.4 (Annex V). The figures in the table reveal that the aggregate figures for Levels 4 and 3 regarding decision making involvement in social activities had increase by 8 percent while decision making about attending meetings related to community activities had increased by 7 percent. Decision making concerning to become member of user groups had decreased by 9 percent and involvement in physical activities had decreased by 7 percent.

Likewise the aggregate data of Level 2 and 1 reveal that the figures had decreased for only one indicator, i.e. involvement in social activities that had decreased by 8 percent. The figure had increased by 12 percent regarding to become member of user groups. This is followed by an increase by 8 percent regarding attending meetings related to community activities and an increase by 7 percent concerning decision making about involvement in physical activities.

The respondents were also asked on their extent of involvement in community development work. The figures in Table 2.5 (Annex V) reveal that there have been remarkable increases on the figures at all levels. Thirty four percent of the women responded as always being allowed to participate in user groups which is an increase by 23 percent compared to the Baseline Survey results. Likewise, 20 percent of the women reported that they always attended the meetings related to community development activities which is an increase by 4 percent while 7 percent of the women reported that the committees have accepted or listened to their suggestions which is an increase by 4 percent. The figures also show that 33 percent of the women felt that they were often allowed to participate in user groups which is an increase by 15 percent. Like wise 25 percent women stated that they attended meetings related to community activities which is an increase by 7 percent while 19 percent reported that the committees have accepted or listened to their suggestions which is an increase by 8 percent.

## 2.6 Women's Empowerment Estimated on Selective Decision-Making Indicators

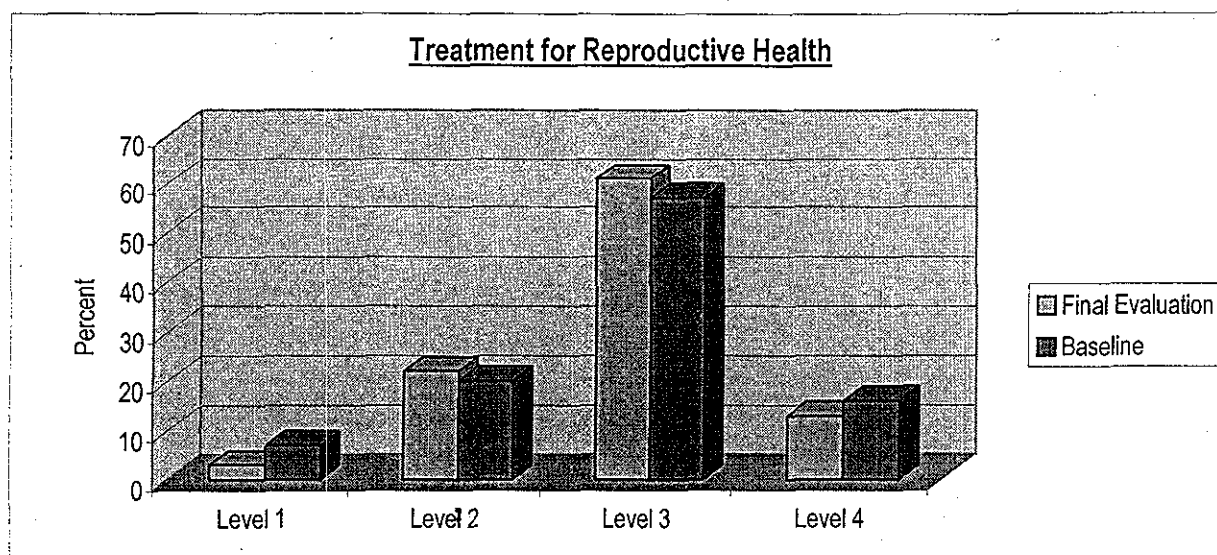
In order to assess empowerment of women ten indicators, which indicates "power" of women were selected in the Baseline Survey and the weighted average of the selected ten decision-making indicators were calculated. Table 2.1 below presents the weighted average of the ten different levels of decision-making of women in the Final Evaluation Survey compared with the Baseline Survey figures. The figures reveal that 14 percent of the respondents are in Level 4, 38 percent in Level 3, 34 percent in Level 2 and 14 percent in Level 1. When compared to the Baseline Survey figures, it appears that there have been a decrease of one percentage point in Level 4 and an increase of 8 percentage point in Level 3 in the Final Evaluation Survey. Likewise, there appears to be decreases of one percentage point in Level 2 and 6 percentage point in Level 1 in the Final Evaluation Survey.

**Table 2.1: Weighted Average of 10 Selected Decision-Making Indicators Levels of Women in the Study Areas**

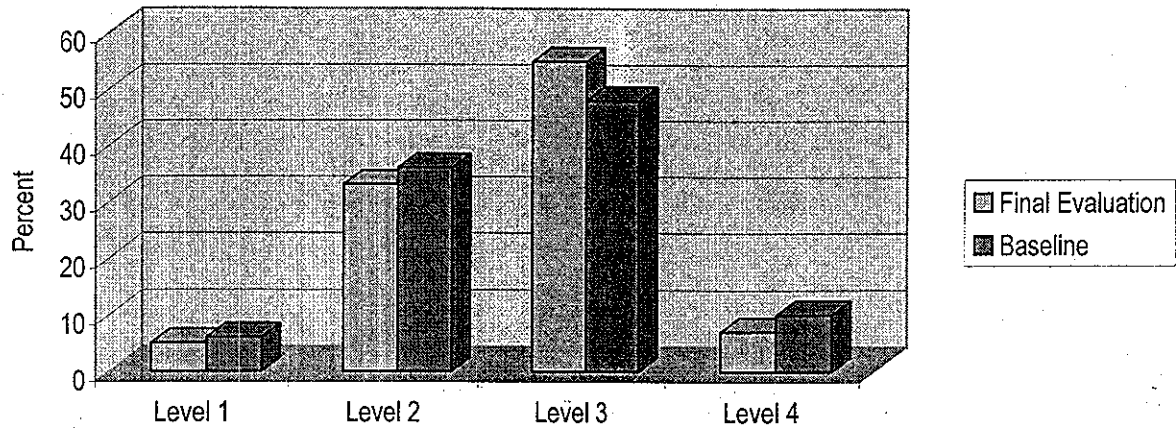
Selected Decision-Making Indicators	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Total	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	No.
1. Treatment for reproductive health	3	22	61	13	100	746
2. Number of children to have	5	33	55	7	100	656
3. Mobility outside the village and spending one night or more outside the village	6	51	36	7	100	742
4. Sending children to school	4	30	50	16	100	713
5. Selling foodgrains	9	46	35	10	100	416
6. Borrowing above Rs. 500.00	10	33	36	21	100	753
7. Buy/sell rent in/rent out and/house	16	34	43	7	100	384
8. Marriage of children	9	37	47	7	100	510
9. Involvement in collective physical activities	11	32	38	19	100	561
10. Involvement in collective social activities	10	22	47	21	100	704
Weighted average of the 10 indicators in Final Evaluation	8	33	46	13	100	762
Weighted average of the 10 indicators in Baseline Survey	14	34	38	14	100	791

Bar-charts of the ten selected decision-making indicators as reported by women in Baseline and Final Evaluation are presented in Chart 2.1 below.

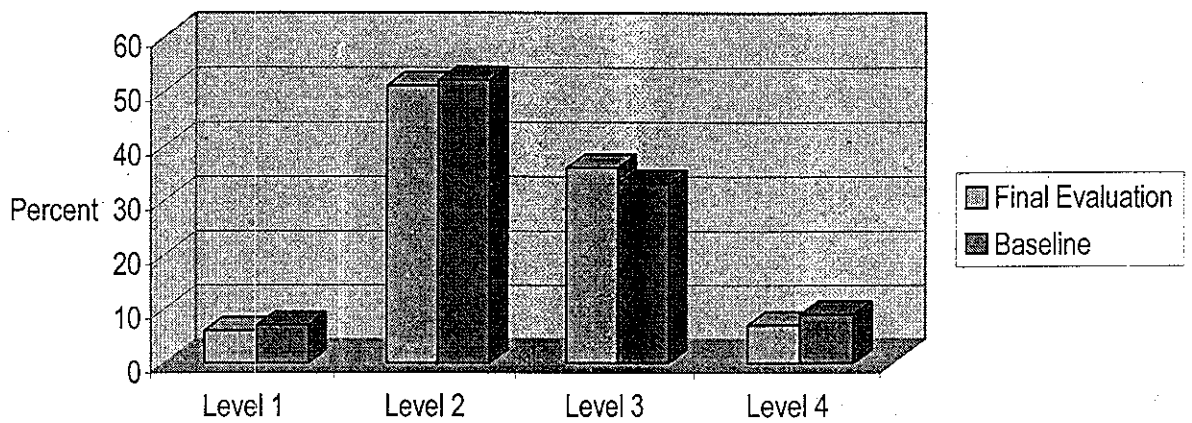
**Chart 2.1: Percentage of Women's Decision Making Level Reported by Women for the 10 Selected Indicators (Women's View)**



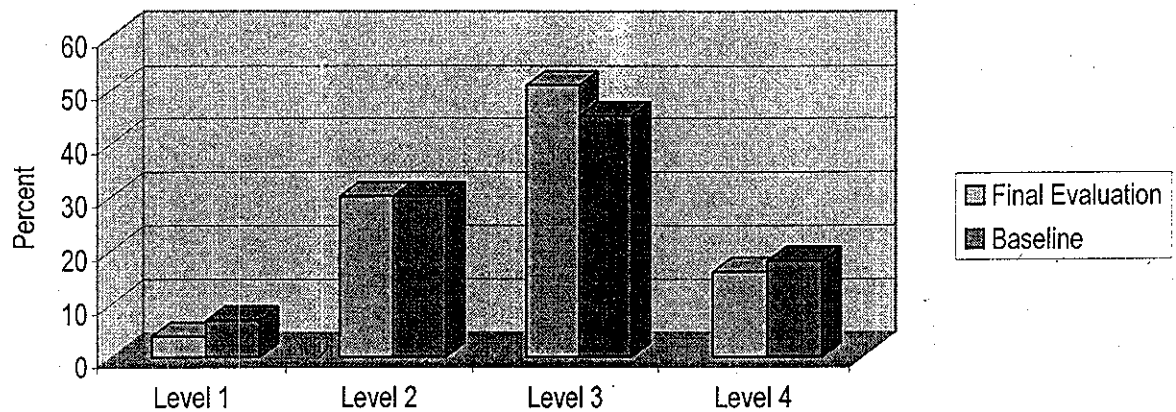
### Determining the Number of Children to have

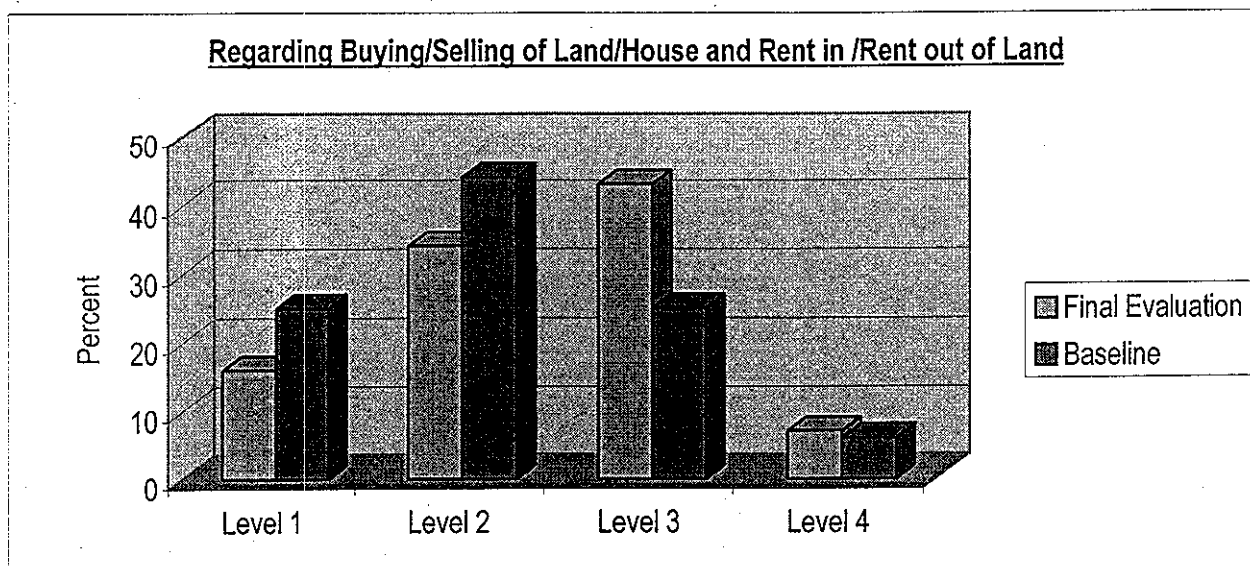
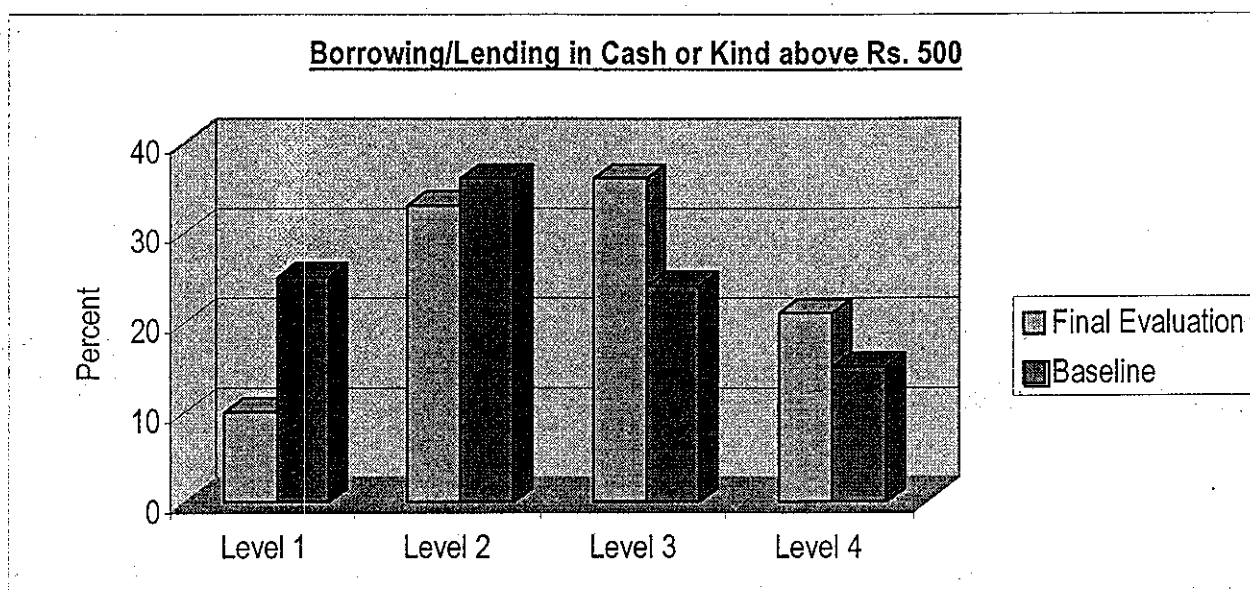
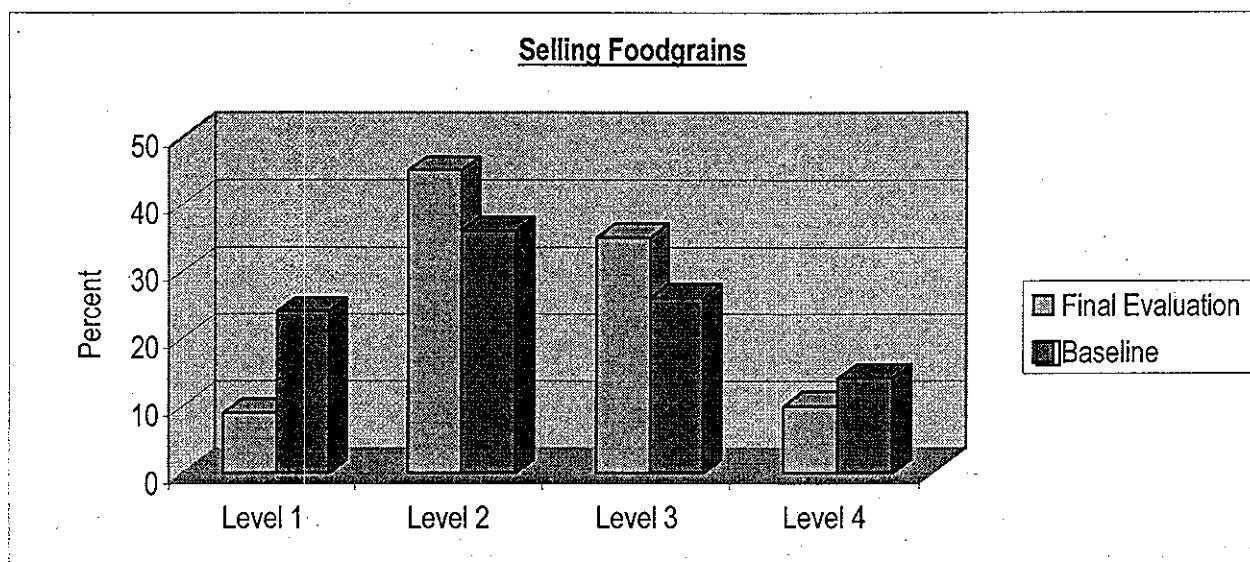


### Mobility and Spending one night or more Outside the Village

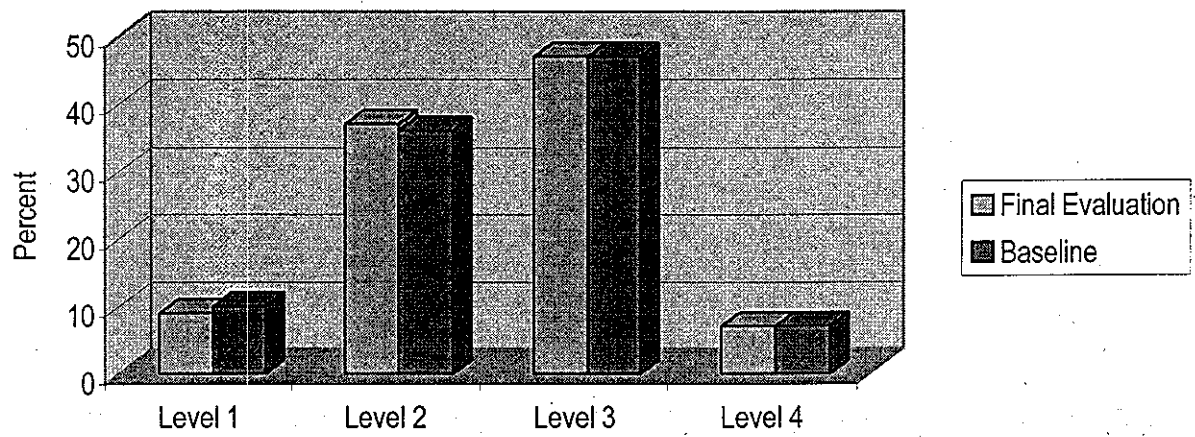


### Sending Children to School

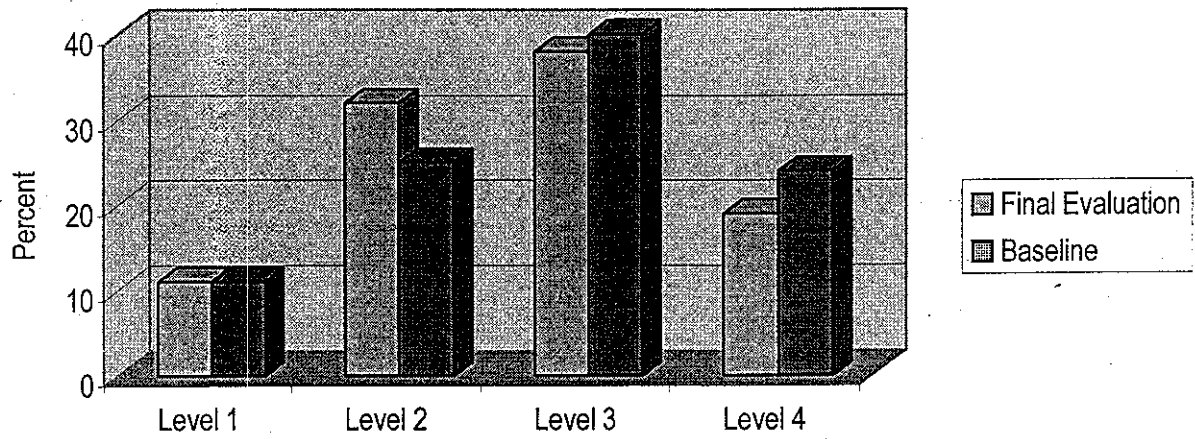




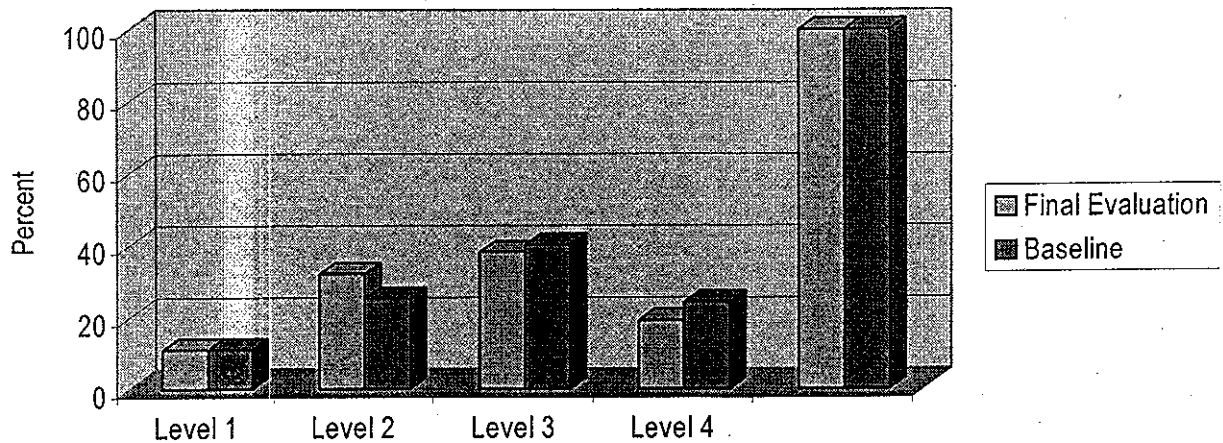
**Regarding Marriage of Children**



**Involvement on Physical Activities**



**Involvement on Social Activities**



## 2.7 Influence in Decision Making

The achievement of WEP is measured by the percentage of women who either increase their influence in household decision-making by at least one level, or sustain it at Level 3 due to WEP intervention.

SO3 has defined targeted women's influence in household decision-making at three levels but the Baseline and Final Evaluation Survey have defined decision-making at four levels. The first two levels are the same for SO3, Baseline Survey and Final Evaluation Survey. However, Level 3 of SO3 was divided into Level 3 and Level 4 in the Baseline Survey and Final Evaluation Survey. Accordingly, Level 3 and Level 4 of Baseline Survey and Final Evaluation Survey are combined to make Level 3 as defined by SO3 and presented in Table 2.2 below:

**Table 2.2. Percentage of Targeted Women of WEP at Different Decision-Making Levels in the Baseline and Midterm Surveys**

	Level 1 (X)	Level 2 (Y)	Level 3 (Z)	Total
WEP Baseline Survey Data (b)	14	34	52	100
WEP Final Evaluation Data (m)	8	33	59	100

The following calculations show percentage of women who increased decision-making levels by at least one level or sustained at Level 3. These figures have been calculated using weighted average data of the percentages of women at three different levels as defined by SO3 obtained for the selected 10 important decision-making indicators identified in the Baseline Survey:

- (1) Percentage of women who either increase their influence in household decision-making by at least one level up based on Baseline Survey and Final Evaluation Survey data  
=  $6 (X_b - X_m) + 1 (Y_b - Y_m)$  from level 1 + 1  $(Y_b - Y_m)$  from level 2 = **7 percent**.
- (2) Percentage of women who sustain it at level 3 due to WEP intervention based on Baseline Survey and Final Evaluation Survey data  
= **52 percent** (minimum of  $Z_b$  and  $Z_m$ ).

Therefore, the total percentage of women who increased their influence in household decision-making by at least one level or sustain it at the same level 3 due to WEP intervention =  $(7+52)\%$  = **59 percent**.

## 2.8 Men's Responses Concerning Decision-Making of Women

Decision-making of women from men's perspective was also recorded in the Final Evaluation Study. Comparisons of the figures of the men's perceptions during the Baseline Survey and the Final Evaluation Study concerning decisions regarding the woman herself do not show major differences. Tables 2.... (Annex V) presents indicators and significance levels (Annex III) illustrating statistically significant differences in decision-making levels of target women perceived by themselves and their male counterpart on each issue using the Student t- test.

The t-test results presented in Table 2.3 below reveal that the differences in responses of men and women were significant regarding 10 of the total 35 decision-making indicators of the target women. Decision making regarding spending one night or more outside the village, rearing livestock, making handicrafts, and selling livestock all at level 4, were found significant at less



than 5 percent level of significance. Likewise, the responses of decision making of level 4 at 10 percent level of significance were for selling foodgrains, buying handicrafts, and family members to work as wage laborers. However, decision making at level 2 were significant at 10 percent level of significance for buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill, making handicrafts, and family members to work as wage laborer. It is also interesting to note that the differences in responses of men and women were significant at less than 5 percent only for Level 4 responses, whereas at 10 percent level of significance some decision making of level 2 were also significant.

**Table 2.3: Levels of Significance of Decision –Making Level of Women and Perception of Men**

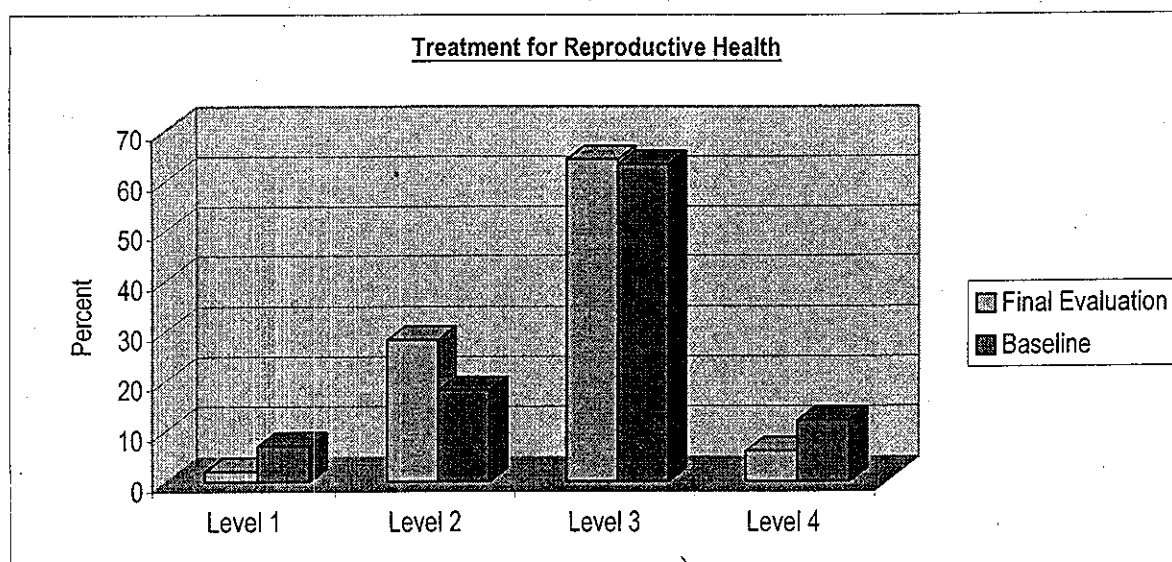
Decision Type	Level	Significance Level	
1. To go outside the village and stay overnight	4	0.04	*
2. Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	2	0.07	**
3. Rearing Livestock	4	0.01	*
4. Making Handicrafts	2	0.06	**
5. Making Handicrafts	4	0.03	*
6. Selling Foodgrains	4	0.06	**
7. Selling Livestocks	4	0.02	*
8. Buying Handicrafts	4	0.08	**
9. Concerning family members to work as wage laborers	2	0.06	**
10. Concerning family members to work as wage labore	4	0.07	**

\*\* significant at 10 percent level

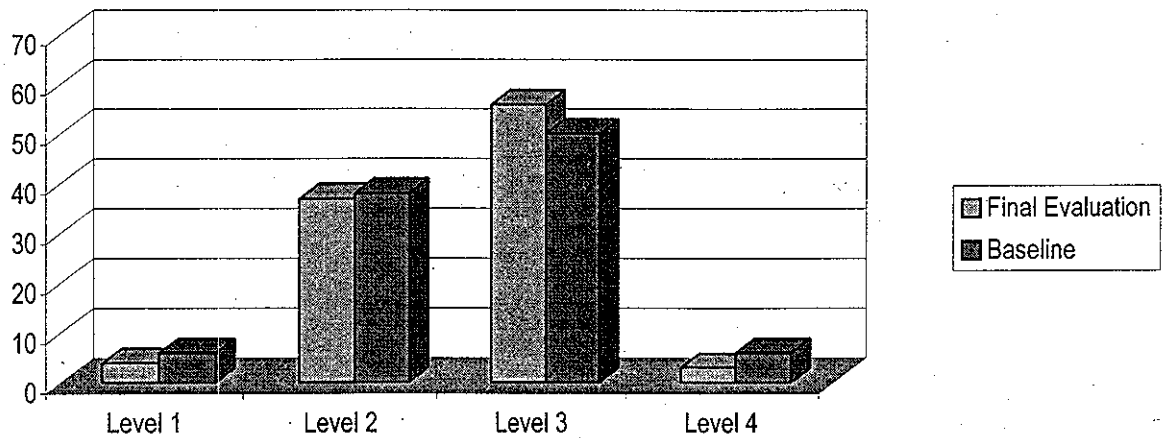
\* significant at 5 percent level

Bar-charts regarding women's decision-making reported by men for the 10 selected indicators are presented in Chart 2.2. Data reveals that except for decision-making concerning marriage of children and involvement in collective social activities all of the remaining 8 indicators were significant at Level 4.

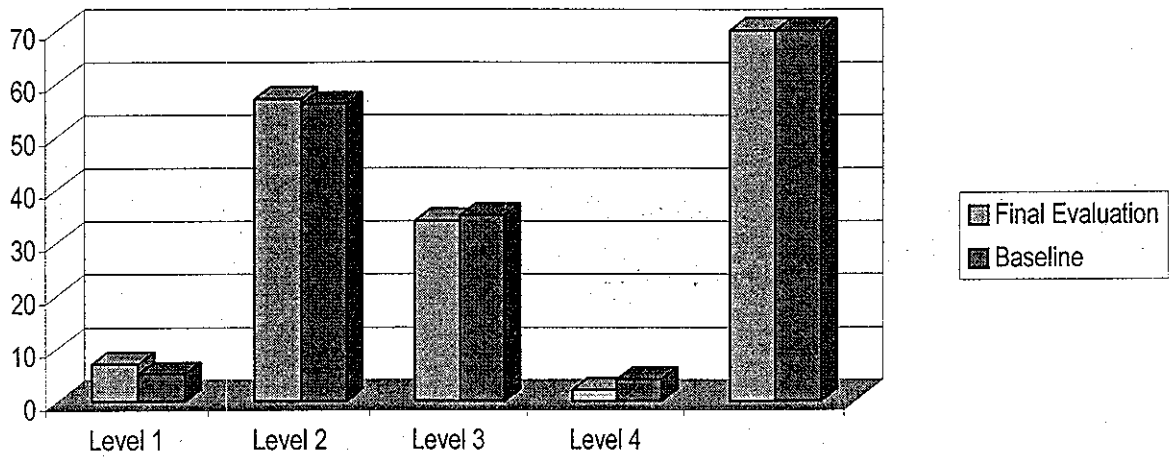
**Chart 2.2: Percentage of Women's Decision Making Level Reported by for the 10 Selected Indicators (Men's View)**



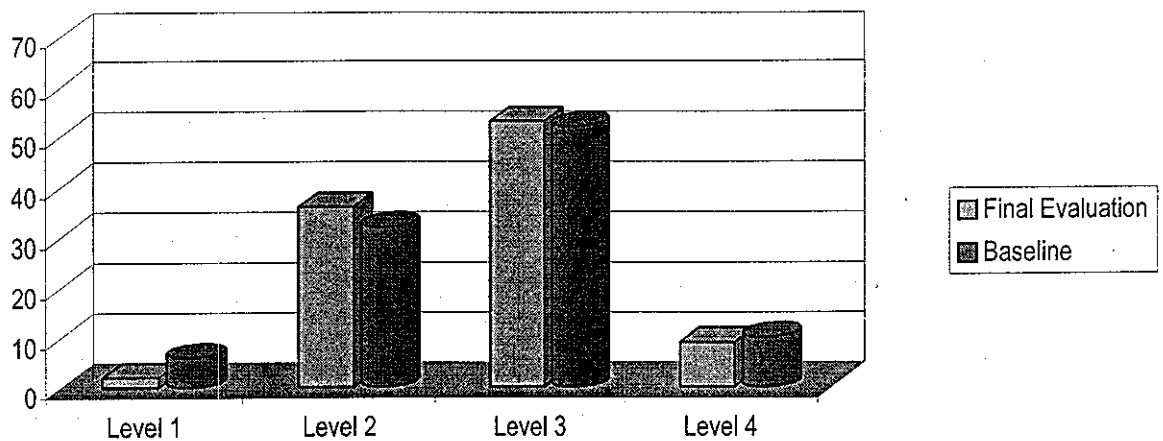
**Determining the Number of Children to Have**



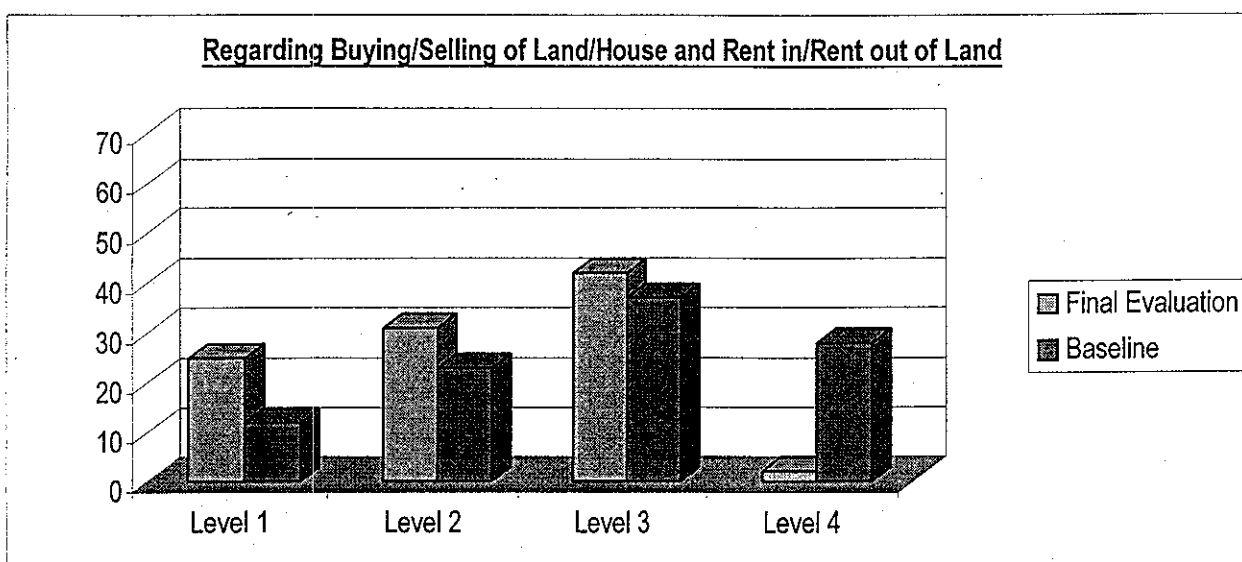
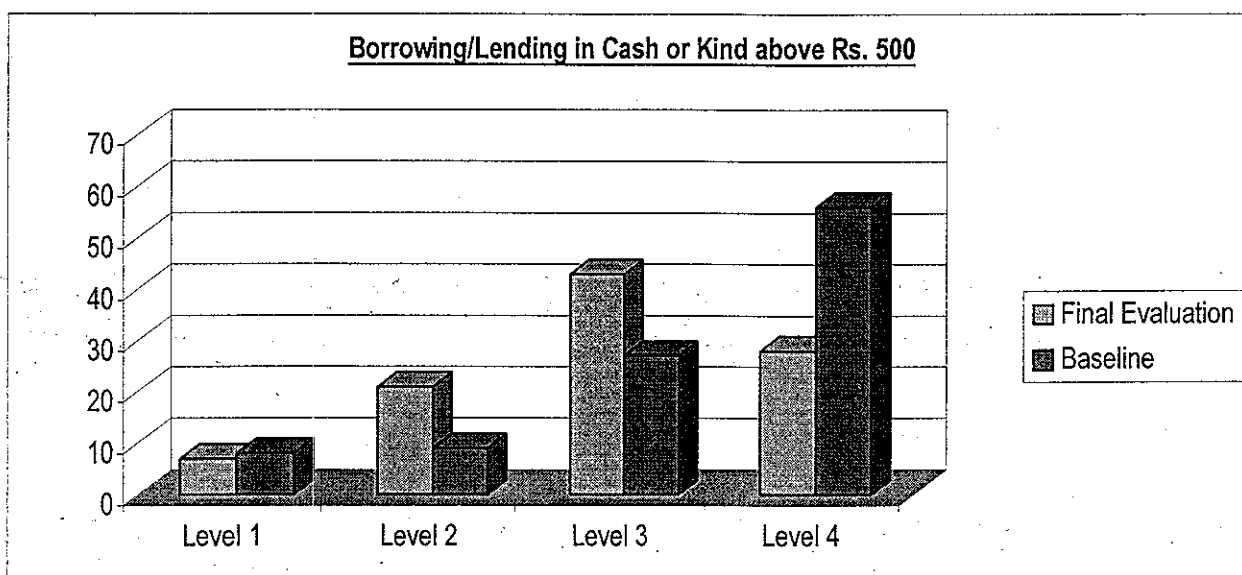
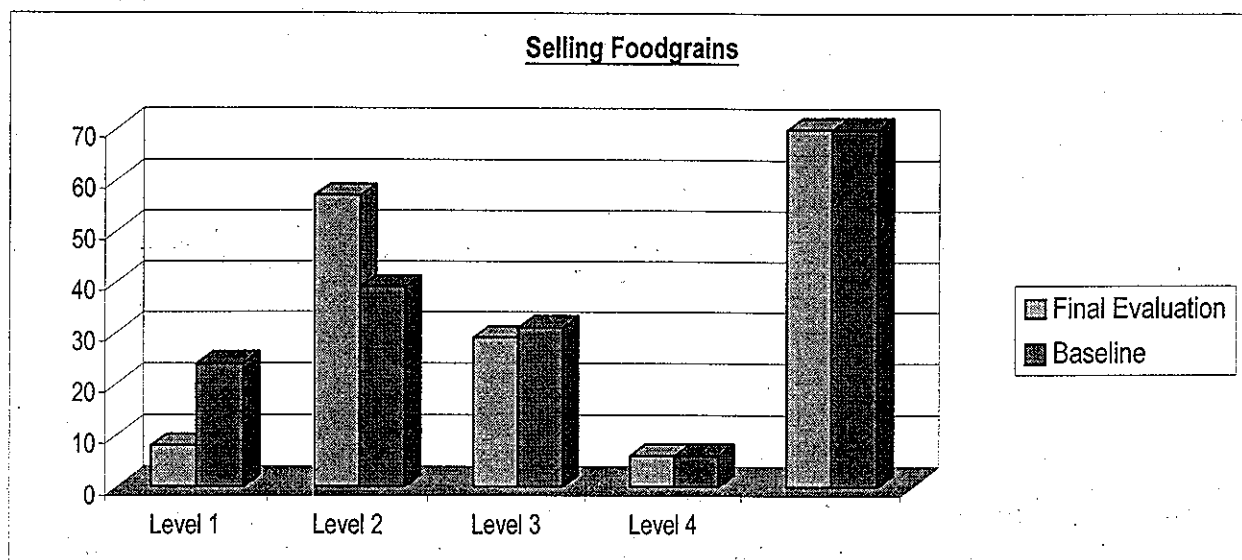
**Mobility and Spending one Night or More Outside the Village**

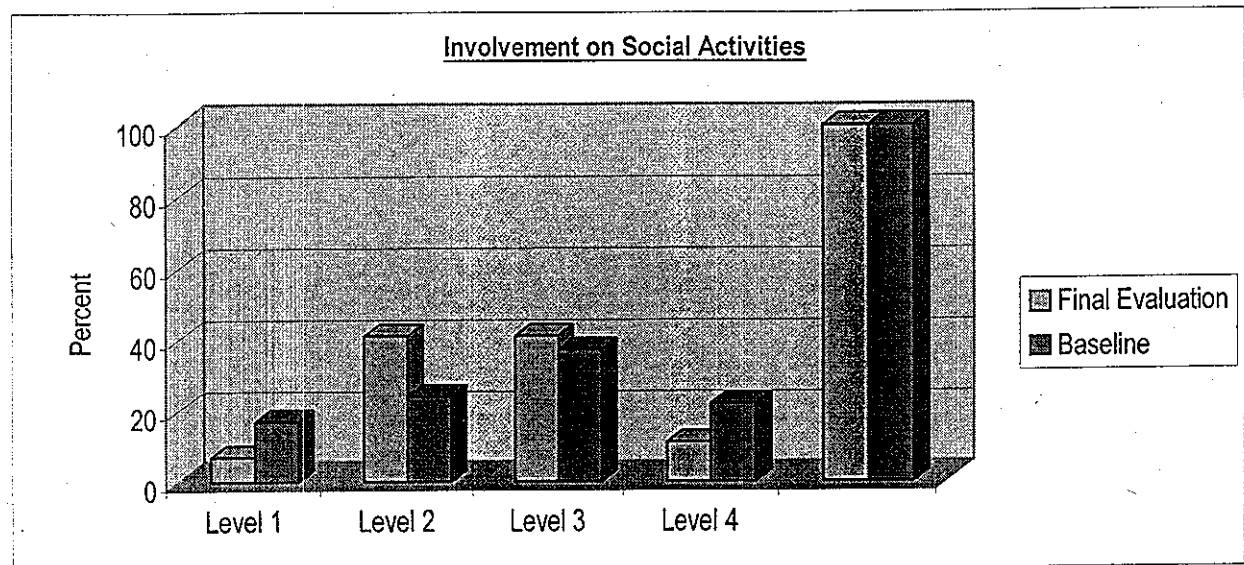
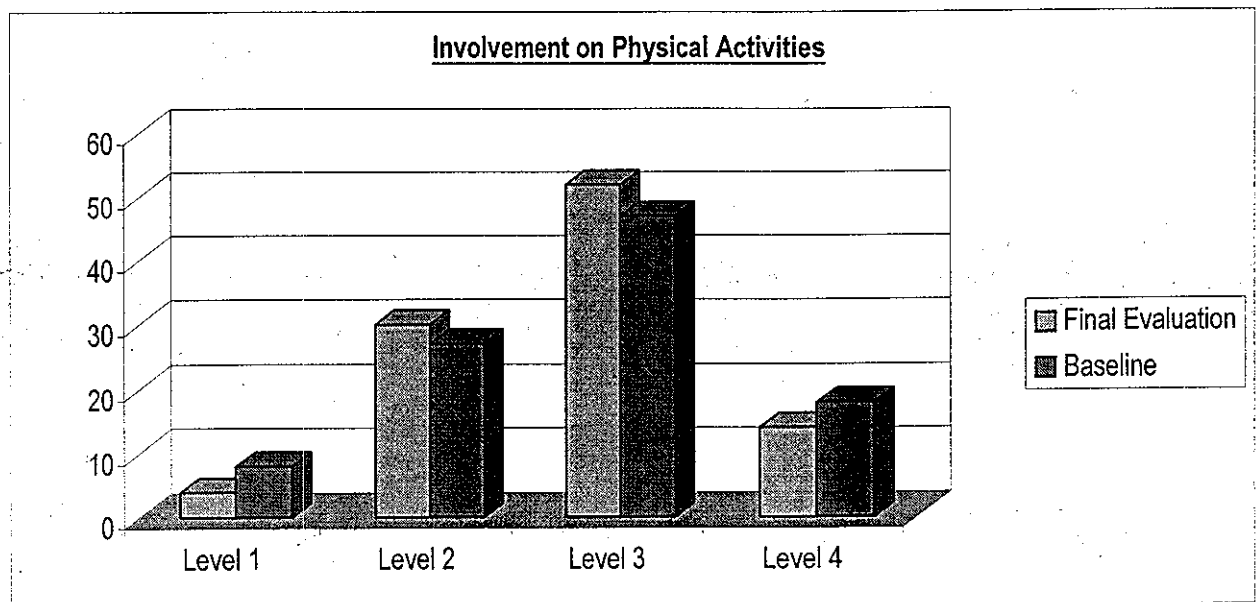
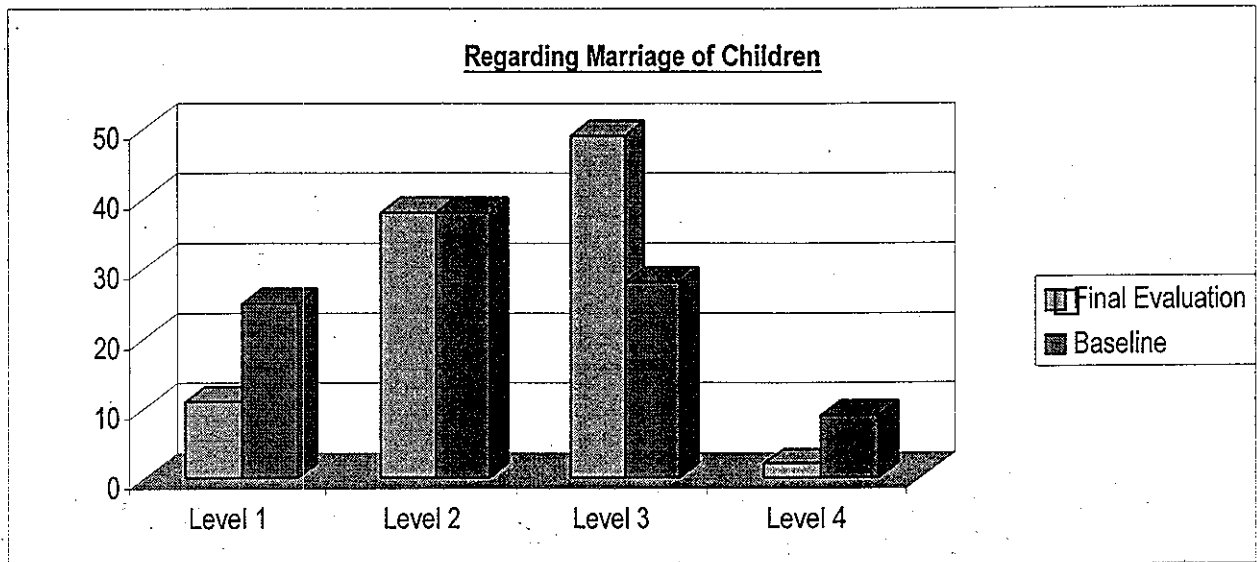


**Sending Children to School**









## CHAPTER - III

### CHANGES ON EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF FAMILIES OF TARGETED WOMEN

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the expenditure pattern of families of targeted women. SO3 hypothesizes that a woman's empowerment as reflected in her increased influence on decision-making in the household will lead to a change over time in the spending pattern of that household favoring children's education, health and nutrition and the general productivity of the family. Indicators measure the actual household resource allocation. The information on expenditures was filled out with the participation of targeted women and men together.

The purpose of gathering household expenditure for this Final Evaluation Survey was to determine the relative change in the share of each of direct well-being expenditure, indirect well-being expenditure and expenditure not related to well-being to total expenditure from the time of the Baseline Survey. Just as in the Baseline Survey two approaches were used again to collect information on expenditure. The first approach was the conventional method of asking respondents to recall expenditure on each of the above stated expenditure types for the past year which was then calculated. The second approach was using a PRA tool that facilitated respondents to identify proportions of their expenditure on the three categories of well-being. The researchers first explained to the respondents the three different categories of expenditures, i.e. direct well-being expenditure, indirect well-being expenditure and expenditure not related to well-being. The respondents were given 20 small pebbles, handful of maize or paddy etc. to represent as their total expenditures. They were asked to allocate the pebbles, maize or paddy into the three areas of a big circle (Pie diagram) to represent proportion of expenditure for each well-being categories. Estimation was then made based on the allocation.

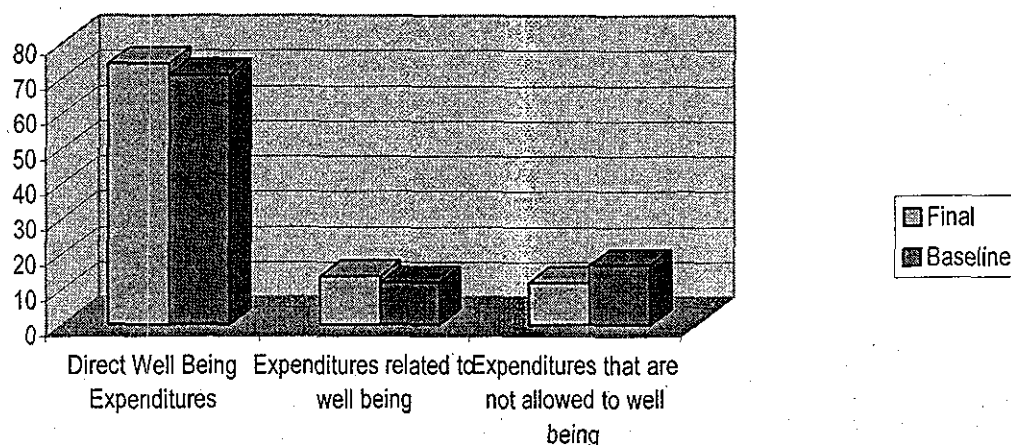
#### 3.2 Expenditures

Expenditures made by the family are disaggregated as **direct well-being expenditures** (i.e. food, clothing, education, health etc) **indirect well-being expenditures** (i.e. ornaments, saving, investment etc) and **expenditures that are not related well-being** (festivals, cigarettes, alcohol, rituals etc). The detail description of each of the expenditure categories are presented in Annex ..

#### 3.3 Changes in the Expenditure Pattern

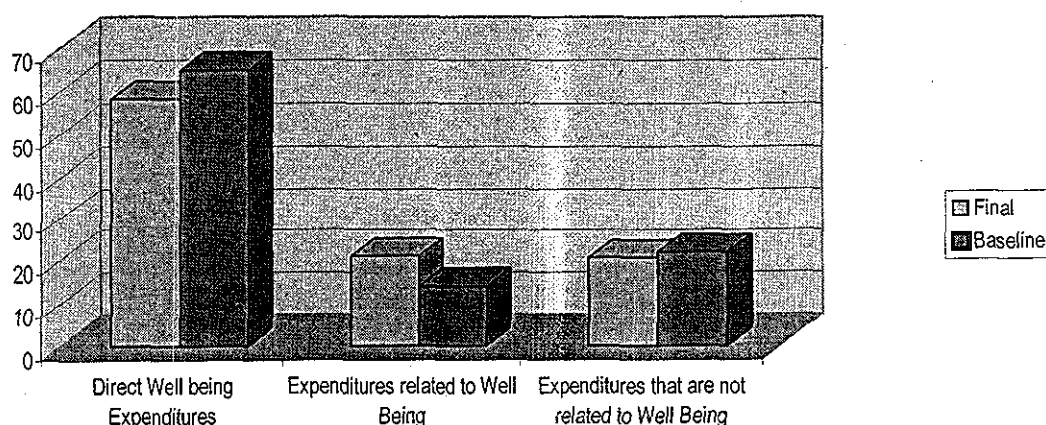
Chart 3.1 compare proportion shares of household expenditure of target women based on information collected using conventional survey approach during Baseline Survey and Final Evaluation Survey. The comparison reveals that some changes have occurred on proportion share of the three types of expenditure. The Final Evaluation Survey indicates 3 percentage points more on share of direct welfare expenditure (74%) to total expenditure than the same obtained from Baseline Survey (71%) and 2 percentage points more on indirect well-being expenditure in Final Evaluation Survey (14%) than that of Baseline Survey (12%) resulting with 5% decrease on expenditure not related to well-being from Baseline survey (17%) to Final Evaluation Survey (12%). Thus, it shows that there have been shifts in expenditure pattern from expenditure not related to well-being and indirectly related well-being expenditure to direct well-being expenditure.

**Chart 3.1: Proportion of Direct, Related to Well Being and Not Allowed to Well Being Expenditure(Conventional Approach)**



Information collected using the PRA approach (Chart 3.2) reveals that the PRA method indicates 6 percentage points less on direct well being expenditure and one percentage point less on expenditure not related to well-being but 7 percentage more on indirect well-being expenditure in Final Evaluation Survey than obtained during Baseline Survey. This approach shows indication of relatively larger (6%) shift from direct well-being expenditure to indirect well-being expenditure and one percent shift from expenditure not related to welfare to indirect welfare expenditure.

**Chart 3.2: Proportion of Direct, Related to Well Being and Not Allowed to Well Being Expenditure ( PRA Approach)**



The high proportion of expenditure on food items especially on staple food is an indication of poor economic status. Similarly, the low percentage of expenditure on health, vegetables and fruits, education indicate lack of awareness of importance of good nutrition and health status. The implementation of WEP program such as literacy program, micro-enterprise development and legal rights, responsibility and advocacy programs are expected to raise awareness, income and empowerment level of the women participants. The increase in awareness, income and empowerment level of women is expected to increase well-being of family with the increase in

the expenditure on health, nutrition and education. The comparison of Final Evaluation and Baseline Survey expenditure data obtained from conventional survey have shown indication of positive shift in expenditure pattern as envisaged by WEP. However, the information collected from PRA approach indicates more shifts to indirect well-being expenditure, which is investment for well-being in future.

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **ASSESSMENT OF ACTIONS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE INITIATED BY TARGETED WOMEN**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The Final Evaluation Survey also measured the actions for social change initiated by targeted women. The findings have been measured to assess the impact of rights, responsibilities and advocacy activities

#### **4.2 Actions Taken by Women for Social Change**

Women undertook various actions to solve social and community problems. Data in Table 4.1 (Annex VI) reveal that solving problems through the group/with group support was the most popular action that women undertook to arrest social problems. The figures reveal that as high as 71 percent of the women used group pressure to prohibit gambling which is followed by 67 percent of women using group pressure to stop alcoholism and encourage hygiene and cleanliness. Similarly, the figures reveal that group pressure was used by 52 percent for domestic violence followed by 51 percent for trail/road construction and improvement, 47 percent for drinking water and 40 percent against child marriage. Other social activities using group pressure were 36 percent for plantation and afforestation, 30 percent for irrigation construction and improvements and 24 percent of the women for temple and monastery construction. These figures also reveal that women were using group pressure more commonly against social evils that they faced daily and did not require other support whereas actions that required technical skills and resources were less popular.

Data in Table 4.1 also reveal that women also acted independently by themselves regarding social activities. The most popular action was domestic violence (32%) which is followed by alcoholism (16%) and gambling (13%). Likewise, the percentage of women reporting no participation regarding temple construction and improvement was 59 percent followed by irrigation construction and improvement (57%), plantation and afforestation (51%). Other issues about which women did nothing were child marriage (45%), drinking water (42%) and trail/road construction and improvement (37%). The figures for other issues about which the women did nothing were fairly low.

#### **4.3 Main Decision Makers on Community related Actions**

Table 4.2 (Annex VI) reveals that generally the women along with their husbands were the main decision makers concerning community issues. Seventy three percent of the respondents stated that they along with their husbands were the main decision makers regarding sending children to school. Such joint decision making were undertaken by 51 percent each concerning participating in the group meeting, participating in cleaning activities/hygiene program and meeting the concerned office about community problems. The woman herself being the main decision maker follows this. Forty three percent of the respondents said that they themselves undertook decision to participate in group meetings which is followed by 41 percent making decisions to participate in cleaning/hygiene program, 23 percent in sending children to school and 21 percent in meeting with concerned office about community problem. Mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law as well as others in the community did not appear to be the main decision makers regarding community

actions except where 25 percent responded that others made decisions regarding meeting with concerned office about community action.

#### **4.4 Effect of Advocacy Campaigns on Social Problems**

Investigation on the effect of advocacy campaigns on social problems reveal that generally the respondents felt that they were partially successful, i.e., instilled awareness on all the issues such as domestic violence (86%), consumption and sale of alcohol (81%), exerting pressure for actions to related agencies (79%), gambling (77%) and bigamy (73%). There was by a small percentage of respondents who felt that they were totally unsuccessful in the advocacy campaigns. However, very few felt they were successful or that they had managed to eradicate the problem.

#### **4.5 Preference of Sequencing Order of RRA and Economic Enterprise after Literacy Classes**

The respondents were asked on their preference of sequencing of RRA or Economic Enterprise Program after Literacy. The figures in Table 4.4 (Annex VI) reveal that 44 percent of the respondents stated that they prefer RRA and then economic enterprise to follow literacy classes. This is followed by 40 percent that responded that they prefer economic enterprise and the RRA to follow the literacy classes. Sixteen percent of the respondents said that they were indifferent to either of the sequence.

#### **4.6 Change in Actions Before and After Becoming WEP Participants**

The respondents were asked to assess how they acted before and after they became participants of RRA (Table 4.5 in Annex VI). It was found that women were more active after they became participants of RRA than before. Women were found to have taken actions regarding the status of women in the family that had increased by 71 percentage points after becoming RRA participants. Likewise, there were increases by 62 percentage points concerning action about getting property after divorce, 60 percentage points increases each about community perception of women's work and behavior and community perception of women's participation. This is followed by 57 percent of the women reporting to have increase actions against husband marrying a second wife after RRA, 30 percentage point increases in action regarding wife beating and 20 percentage point increase concerning drinking and selling alcohol.

The data regarding non-action because of lack of awareness had all decreased after RRA than before RRA. Figures reveal that non-action because of lack of awareness regarding community perception of women's work and behavior had decreased by 31 percentage points, community perception of women's participation and getting property after divorce had decreased by 30 percentage points each, women's status in the family had decreased by 28 percentage points, husband marrying a second wife by 25 percentage points, wife beating by 15 percentage points and drink and sale of alcohol by 5 percentage points.

Decreases in non-action after RRA was also evident except for one indicator. Non-action regarding only drink and sale of alcohol had increased by 13 percentage points. Non-action about women's status in the family had decreased by 44 percentage points, getting property after divorce by 34 percentage points, community perception of women's participation by 31 percentage points, community perception of women's work and behavior by 29 percentage points,

husband marrying a second wife and drink and sale of alcohol by 28 percentage points each and beating of wife by 15 percentage points.

#### **4.7 Person Contacted and Purpose of Visit to VDC by Women**

Table 3.6.1 (Annex VI) reveal that seventy-six percent of the respondents reported to have contacted the VDC Chairperson or Vice Chairperson concerning community problems. Twelve percent contacted the VDC Secretary while 8 percent contacted whoever was available and 5 percent contacted all VDC officials.

Similarly, Table 3.6.2 shows that 40 percent of the respondents visited the VDC office to discuss about social reform, 39 percent on personnel business, 17 percent to discuss about physical construction and environment and 5 percent reported other reasons for visiting the VDC office.

Finally, the respondents were also found to have participated in the discussions regarding various physical activities. Table 3.6.3 reveals that 39 percent of the respondents had participated in discussions related to road construction, 18 percent each had discussed concerning school construction and irrigation/canal construction, 17 percent had discussed other construction activities while 8 percent had discussed health post construction.



## CHAPTER - V

### MAIN FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter presents the main findings of the Final Evaluation Survey compared with the Baseline Survey data.

#### 5. Main Findings

##### 5.1 Changes in Decision-Making of Targeted Women

- Although all the figures regarding decision making for Level 4 have decreased by few points, the figures for Level 3 have increased for all decision making concerning the woman herself. The increase in the figures for Level 3 is primarily because of the decrease in Level 4 and Level 2. The sum of Level 4 and Level 3 reveals that the decision making for attending literacy classes and determining the number of children to have had increased. Similarly, decision making regarding purchase of bangles, 'tikas', daily clothes etc. for herself and buying medicines and seeking for medical treatment for headaches, stomach upsets, fever, colds, cough etc. and medical treatment related to reproductive health and mobility to spend one night or more outside the village had increased. Surprisingly, decision making about mobility to fetch water and wood had decreased slightly while decision-making regarding mobility within the village to go to the health post and market and mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day had also decreased minimally. The aggregate decision making levels for Level 1 and 2 indicate ineffective decision-making. The aggregate figures of Level 1 and 2 reveal that there has been a significant decrease in decision making regarding determining the number of children to have, attending literacy classes, mobility within the same village to go to health post or market and purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily clothes etc. for herself has decreased. Similarly, decision making regarding medical treatment for reproductive health problems and decision making about mobility and spending one night or more outside the village have decreased very little. However, the aggregate decision-making figures regarding buying medicines and seeking for treatment and mobility to fetch water and wood has increased.
- The aggregate figures of Levels 4 and 3 reveal that all of the decision making indicators related to children, i.e. regarding purchase of clothes, extra milk, toys, books and stationary, sending children to school and buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fell ill had increased. Likewise, data shows that there has been a decrease in decision making on all indicators for aggregate Levels 1 and 2 by 4 percent regarding children.
- Decision-making regarding family reveals that the aggregated figures of almost all decision regarding the family had increased for Levels 4 and 3. Decision making concerning purchasing daily consumption goods, decision making for buying/selling land/house and rent in/out of land, borrowing/lending cash or kind of Rs. 500 and borrowing/lending cash or kind of Rs. 100-500 had increased. Similarly, decision making about making handicrafts, borrowing/lending in cash or kind of Rs. 100, selling vegetables and fruits and decision making concerning selling foodgrains had increased. There were no changes in the decision making about rearing livestock and regarding marriage of children. The aggregate decision making of Levels 1 and 2 reveal decreased for most of the indicators regarding the family

except decision making about growing vegetables and concerning family members to work as wage labourers that had increased. There were no changes in the decision making about rearing livestock and regarding marriage of children.

- Decision-making regarding community development activities reveal that the aggregate figures for Levels 4 and 3 regarding decision making about involvement in social activities and attending meetings related to community activities had increased. Decision making concerning to become member of user groups and involvement in physical activities had decreased. Likewise the aggregate data of Level 2 and 1 reveal that the figures had decreased regarding involvement in social activities. The figure had increased regarding to become member of user groups, attending meetings related to community activities and involvement in physical activities.
- The extent of involvement in community development work reveals that there have been remarkable increases on the figures at all levels. Data reveals increases concerning women as always being allowed to participate in user groups, that they always attended the meetings related to community development activities and reported that the committees have accepted or listened to their suggestions.
- The figures reveal that 14 percent of the respondents are in Level 4, 38 percent in Level 3, 34 percent in Level 2 and 14 percent in Level 1. When compared to the Baseline Survey figures, it appears that there have been a decrease of one percent in Level 4 but an increase of 8 percent in Level 3 in the Final Evaluation Survey. Likewise, there appears to be decreases of one percent in Level 2 and 6 percent in Level 1 in the Final Evaluation Survey.
- Percentage of women who either increased their influence in household decision-making by at least one level up based on Baseline Survey and Final Evaluation Survey data is 7 percent. Percentage of women who sustained it at level 3 due to WEP intervention based on Baseline Survey and Final Evaluation Survey data is 52 percent. Therefore, the total percentage of women who increased their influence in household decision-making by at least one level or sustain it at the same Level 3 due to WEP intervention is 59 percent.
- The t-test results reveal that the differences in responses of men and women were significant regarding 10 of the total 35 decision-making indicators of the target women. Decision-making regarding spending one night or more outside the village, rearing livestock, making handicrafts, and selling livestock all at level 4, were found significant at less than 5 percent level of significance. Likewise, the responses of decision making of level 4 at 10 percent level of significance were for selling foodgrains, buying handicrafts, and family members to work as wage laborers. However, decision making at level 2 were significant at 10 percent level of significance for buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill, making handicrafts, and family members to work as wage laborer. It is also interesting to note that the differences in responses of men and women were significant at less than 5 percent only for Level 4 responses, whereas at 10 percent level of significance some decision making of level 2 were also significant.

## 5.2 Changes in Expenditure Patterns of Families of Targeted Women

- The percentage shares of direct well-being expenditures, indirect well-being expenditures and expenditures that are not related to well-being were 74 percent, 14 percent and 12 percent respectively using the conventional survey method. Similarly, the percentage shares

of direct well-being expenditures, indirect well-being expenditures and expenditures that are not related to well-being were 58 percent, 21 percent and 21 percent respectively using PRA method.

- The comparison of data obtained from conventional and PRA approach reveals that some changes have occurred on proportion share of the three categories of expenditure. The conventional survey method shows 3 percentage point more on direct well being expenditure and 2 percentage point more on indirect well-being expenditure but 5 percentage point less on expenditures that are not related to well-being than the corresponding expenditures derived from baseline survey. Similarly, the PRA method indicates 6 percentage points less on direct well being expenditure and one percentage point less on expenditure not related to well-being but 7 percentage more on indirect well-being expenditure.
- The comparison of Final Evaluation Survey and Baseline Survey data have shown indication of positive shift in expenditure pattern as envisaged by WEP, that is, shift in expenditure pattern from expenditure not related to well-being to directly related well-being and indirectly related well-being expenditures from conventional survey. However, in case of information obtained from PRA method, the shift is observed towards indirect well-being expenditure, which is mostly an investment expenditure at the cost of direct well-being expenditure. This finding in shift observed in the expenditure pattern although small is positive response in a short period of three years.

### **5.3 Actions Taken by Women for Social Change**

- Data reveal that solving problems through the group was the most popular action that women undertook to arrest social problems. The figures show that women used group pressure to prohibit gambling, stop alcoholism, encourage hygiene and cleanliness, arrest domestic violence, trail/road construction and improvement, drinking water and against child marriage. Other social activities using group pressure were for plantation and afforestation, irrigation construction and improvements and temple and monastery construction. However, the figures also reveal that higher percentages of women were using group pressure against common social evils that did not require other support while other actions that required technical skills and resources were less popular.
- Data also revealed that women acted independently by themselves regarding social activities. The most popular actions were against domestic violence followed by alcoholism and gambling. Likewise, most women did nothing independently regarding temple construction and improvement, irrigation construction and improvement and plantation and afforestation. Other issues about which women did very little were child marriage, drinking water and trail/road construction and improvement.
- Generally, the women along with their husbands were the main decision makers concerning community issues. Seventy three percent of the respondents stated that they along with their husbands were the main decision makers regarding sending children to school, concerning participating in the group meeting, participating in cleaning activities/hygiene program and meeting the concerned office about community problem. The woman herself being the main decision maker follows this. Mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law as well as others in the community did not appear to be the main decision makers regarding community actions.

- Investigation on the effect of advocacy campaigns on social problems reveal that generally the respondents felt that they were partially successful, i.e., instilled awareness on all the issues such as domestic violence, consumption and sale of alcohol exerting pressure for actions to related agencies, gambling and bigamy. This was followed by a small percentage of respondents who felt that they were totally unsuccessful in the advocacy campaigns. However, very few felt they were successful or that they had managed to eradicate the problem.
- The respondents were asked on their preference of sequencing of RRA or Economic Enterprise after Literacy. The figures reveal that 44 percent of the respondents stated that they prefer RRA and then economic enterprise to follow literacy classes. This is followed by 40 percent that responded that they prefer economic enterprise and the RRA to follow the literacy classes. Sixteen percent of the respondents said that they had no preference.
- It was found that women were more active after they became participants of RRA than before. Women were found to have taken action regarding the status of women in the family that had increased after becoming RRA participants. Likewise, there were increases concerning action about getting property after divorce, community perception of women's work and behavior, community perception of women's participation, against husband marrying a second wife, wife beating and drinking and selling alcohol.
- The respondents mainly reported to have contacted the VDC Chairperson or Vice Chairperson concerning community problems while few contacted the VDC Secretary, whoever was available or all VDC officials. The respondents visited the VDC office mainly to discuss about social reform, personnel business or to discuss about physical construction and environment. Very few women reported other reasons for visiting the VDC office.
- Finally, the respondents were also found to have participated in the discussions regarding various physical activities. Discussions participated were mainly related to road construction, followed by school construction and irrigation/canal construction and other construction activities while few also discussed Health Post construction.

# ANNEXES

## Annex I

### SAMPLE DESIGN OF THE FINAL EVALUATION SURVEY

The same methodology and approach used in the Baseline Survey conducted in December 1998 was used in this study to accomplish the envisaged objectives by following broad guidelines provided in TOR. The purpose of the Baseline Survey was to document the pre-program implementation situation with regard to SO3 level indicators to generate benchmark information for measuring the project's impact in the future. The sample design of baseline survey is attached on the next page.

The final evaluation survey has focused on three critical components of women's empowerment. These are: (1) increased women's literacy, (2) strengthened women's economic participation and ; (3) improved legal environment for women. The first two components were implemented by Pact while the third component Right, Responsibility and Advocacy (RRA) component was implemented by The Asia Foundation (TAF).

#### Determination of Sample Size

The approach adapted for the Final Evaluation Survey was to collect similar information from the same targeted women interviewed earlier as far as possible. In cases, where a particular woman surveyed earlier is not available, another member of the same group was chosen and interviewed. The baseline survey had chosen a sample size of 854 calculated from standard statistical sample size calculation formula using 98 percent confidence level and 4 percent of margin error.

The six sample districts were selected in Baseline Survey making on an average 142 women beneficiaries sample per district. However, one of the sample district Surkhet covered in Baseline Survey was not advisable to cover in Final Evaluation Survey due to Maoist insurgency problem and was dropped. In this survey. Moreover, women beneficiaries interviewed earlier from Kachanapur VDC of Banke district, and Khailad VDC of Kailali district had to be replaced by other sample women beneficiaries.

Altogether 776 women beneficiaries were interviewed in Final Evaluation Survey, which is about 10 percent more than proportionate size of baseline survey. Table 1.1 provides information on number and percentage of new sample, that is not interviewed before by district. The table reveals that about half of the sample interviewed were new in Kailali and Banke districts, whereas the same were less than one third of the total sample.

**Table 1.1 Number and Percentage Distribution of New Sampled Women and Total Sampled Women in Final Evaluation Survey**

District	Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali	Total
New Sample	37	52	48	78	80	295
Total Sample	150	161	157	158	150	776
% of New Sample	25	32	31	49	53	38

## **SAMPLE DESIGN OF THE BASELINE SURVEY**

The general approach of this study is to use both qualitative and quantitative information collected from primary and secondary sources to accomplish the envisaged objectives by following broad guidelines provided in TOR. The purpose of this study is to document the pre-program implementation situation with regard to SO-3 level indicators to generate a bench mark information for measuring project's impacts in the future. The benchmark information could also be helpful in improving project implementation process and for monitoring purposes.

The secondary information was collected from review of all reports related to this study, office records, studies and available documents relevant to this study. The primary information will be collected from selected geographical areas by using three approaches: (1) Statistical Sample Survey (Baseline Survey) primarily for collecting individual and household levels quantitative information, (2) Participatory Rural Appraisal mainly for collecting qualitative and village level information. (3) Focus group discussions and case studies for obtaining in depth information and to test out complex relationship.

The baseline survey provides: (1) indicators for measuring existing level of women's empowerment and (2) background information to analyze and explain women's empowerment.

### **Determination of Sample Size**

The sample size and sampling techniques was determined based on minimizing sampling error and maximizing sample performance to ensure precision and generalization of the survey results. The methodology was revised after obtaining information from pre-test, number of women groups by group sizes, actual number of women in the groups, location and coverage of groups' etc.

In a survey of this nature, information collection can have both sampling and non-sampling errors. Choosing appropriate sampling design and size of sample can minimize the former. However, the latter can arise from three sources: (i) survey kit bias; (ii) interviewer bias and (iii) respondent bias. The first can be reduced by designing appropriate questionnaire to suit local environment and the second by careful selection of local female enumerators and providing necessary training for the field supervisor and enumerators. However, it is very difficult to reduce respondent bias due to ignorance in a rural society where the literacy rate is very low, no record keeping systems exists and interviewing process is not familiar. Therefore, non-sampling error from respondent bias plays a significant role despite all efforts to reduce it. The non-sampling error increases with the increase of sample sizes. One way of reducing non-sampling errors is by taking a minimum sample, which may again increase sampling error. This demand careful thinking about the trade-off between two types of errors. As the non-sampling error cannot be quantified, the sampling size is determined by allowing acceptable margin of error.

In this study, the ultimate sampling units is targeted women (group members) of all 20 Terai districts and a hill district (Surkhet) of Nepal. The unit of measure is the percent of targeted women who increase their influence in household decision-making. The sample size,  $n$  required for the study, is estimated by using standard formula (Cochran, 1977) derived for

Simple Random Sampling for estimating percentage or proportion of characteristics under study as follow:

$$n = \frac{(Z^2 p(1-p))/d^2}{1+(Z^2 p(1-p))/Nd^2}$$

Where, N= the total number of sampling units,

Z= the prescribed reliability or confidence

d= the maximum acceptable margin of error

p= proportion or percentage of characteristics to be estimated

The above relation shows that the size of sample depends on many variables but the values of all other variables except p can be determined or assigned by the researcher according to the objectives and scope of the study. The above relation also shows that the second term in the denominator is divided by N (the population size), therefore, if N becomes very large (more than 10,000) then that term becomes close to zero. Then, the sample size is determined mainly by numerator of the right hand side of the above relation, which is independent of target population (number of women in the groups) size, N. In our case, N is not known at this time but it is expected to be more than 70,000 in total. Therefore, sample size is estimated using a case of very large N.

In this study, there can be different variables representing 'p' such as percentage of women who sustain their influence or increase their influence in the household decision making process or proportion of expenditure on well being categories to total expenditure of household. However, no prior estimates of such percentages are available and therefore an alternative method is used. This alternative method is normally used, when there are many characteristics of population to be studied and no prior estimates are available, by assuming  $p = 0.50$  which produces the largest possible sample size by making the product  $p*(1-p)$  as large as possible. This generosity in choosing  $p=0.5$  which increases sample sizes is hoped to take into account possible non-responses or invalidity of some questionnaires. However, different sizes of sample can be calculated by playing with the acceptable reliability and margin of errors as shown in Table 1. Then the sample size that suits best to the study by providing the desired precision under the given resources constraint can be selected.



Table 1. Estimated Sample Size for the Whole Study Area with Different Combination of Reliability and Margin of Error.

All terai and two hill districts	Z=90% (1.64) d=.02 (2%) p=.5	Z=90% (1.64) d=.03(( (3%) p=.5	Z=90% (1.64) d=.04 (4%) p=.5	Z=95% (1.96) d=.02 (2%) p=.5	Z=95% (1.96) d=.03 (3%) p=.5	Z=95% (1.96) d=.04 (4%) p=.5	Z=98% (2.33) d=.03 (3%) p=.5	Z=98% (2.33) d=.04(( (4%) p=.5	Z=98% (2.33) d=.05 (5%) p=.5
Sample Size, n	1692	752	423	2401	1067	600	1508	848	542

Table 1 reveals that the required sample size is directly related with confidence or reliability variable and inversely related with degree of margin of errors allowed for the estimate of the population characteristics under study. That is, if we want to get more precise estimate with smaller margin of error or with higher level of confidence or reliability then we need larger sample size and vice versa. However, the availability of resources such as time and money available to complete the study will guide to select the sample size that is affordable. Then, the statistician tries to maximize the efficiency of the given sample size by balancing key variables and appropriate sample design and sample allocation under the given constraints.

Examining estimates of different sample sizes presented in Table 1 and comparing with the available resources, it appears that the sample size of 848 calculated using 98% confidence and 4% margin of error is most appropriate followed by the sample size of 1067 (95% confidence and 3% margin of error) and the sample size of 751 (90% confidence and 3% margin of error). The sample size of 848, so determined was then increased by 17 percent after pre-test of survey kits for taking into account of possibility of dropping some target women from the groups in future.

Similarly, if we want to have separate interview with men as subset of sample, then number of questionnaires will further increase and comparability or consolidation of two types of information may be difficult. Thus, it may be better, if we use the single questionnaire (but try to limit the questions to reduce size) with separate sections and interview women separately for women related information and ask men or jointly for other household level information, which women alone cannot provide.

### Method of Sampling and Stratification

The sampling scheme for WEP baseline study is designed to provide estimate for the total coverage area. In view of the characteristics of the study area as described below and shown in Table 2, a three stage stratified sampling is selected. Stratified sampling is useful when overall heterogeneous population can be divided into relatively more homogenous sub-population (strata) before sampling is done. A three stage sampling is selected because of the following reasons: (i) the sampling frame of targeted women does not exist, (ii) the area of study is very big and it is very costly and time consuming to prepare one sampling frame for the whole area

Nepal is divided into five development regions (eastern, central, western, mid-western and far western) from east to west and three ecological regions (terai, hills and mountains) from south to north. The ecological regions are defined on the basis of climatic variations due to topography and elevations whereas the five development regions are defined due to regional development concept adapted for reducing regional imbalances among regions. Thus, the

country can be divided into 15 economic planning units (5 development regions \* 3 ecological regions} or Eco-development regions. The WEP program covers 6 Eco-development regions. Some characteristics of Eco-development regions (sub-regions) are presented in Table 2

**Table 2. Selected Characteristics of Eco-Development Regions (Sub-regions) where Women's Empowerment Program's Intervention are/or being implemented**

Eco-development Regions	No. of Districts	Total Population 1991	Av. Annual Pop. Growth Rate 1981-1991	Sex Ratio 1991	Pop. Den. Per sq. km 1991	Female Literacy 1991	Female School Enrolment rate, 1991
Eastern Terai	5	2,658,455 (30.7)	2.29	103	365.7	29.7	41
Central Terai	7	2,679,599 (30.9%)	2.39	106	325.2	17.8	25
Western Terai	3	1,330,145 (15.3%)	3.28	103	252.9	23.0	21
Mid-western Terai	3	910,330 (10.5%)	3.40	102	127.1	21.2	26
Far-western Terai	2	675,797 (7.8%)	4.59	101	139.6	18.2	19
Mid-western hills	2	413,168 (4.8 %)	2.50	96	89.0	14.6	20
Total	22	8,667,494 (100 %)					

1) Source: Population Census, 1991.

Table 2 reveals that moving from east to west Eco-development regions are less populated, and with lower population density per Kilometer Square but with higher population growth rates. Similarly, female literacy rate, female school enrollment rates and sex ratios are generally lower in the west than in the east. Each of these Eco-development regions consist rural area (VDCs) and urban area (municipalities) and since East-West highway passes almost the middle of terai districts some parts are more accessible others are less accessible. Moreover, the northern part of most terai districts falls along foothills of siwalik range with relatively higher elevation and sub-tropical climate compared to southern part of low land terai with tropical climate. The southern part of terai districts bordered with India and the northern part bordered with hill districts are also thought somewhat different in terms of culture, tradition and ethnicity.

Therefore, it is believed that if we divide each of 6 Eco-development regions in four strata and as defined below and draw sample from each stratum, the variability within stratum would be small and variability between strata would be large. As a result, the variance of overall sampling error will be reduced from the use of stratified sampling design.

#### **Stratification of each of Six Terai Eco-development Regions**

Stratum – I. Townships/Bazaars/Urban area /Municipality<sup>1</sup>

Stratum – II. Rural area (VDCs) located within half a day walking distances from nearest motorable road head.

Stratum – III Rural area (VDCs) located at more than half a day walking distances from nearest motorable road head and towards south of East West High Way

Stratum – IV Rural area (VDCs) located at more than half a day walking distances from nearest motorable road head and towards north of East West High Way

Thus, dividing six Eco-development regions into four strata, we have a total of 24 strata in the WEP coverage area.

#### *Sample Allocation*

Several sample sizes have been calculated based on the limited information and using different combinations of desired confidences and margin of errors as presented in Table 1. A sample size of 992 sampling units obtained from different combination was also identified as most suitable for our study based on the resource availability and nature of the study (Table 1). Two stages stratified random sampling was recommended to be used for reasons discussed earlier. The total sample can be allocated in different ways such as equal allocation, optimum allocation, proportionate allocation after we get the information of number of ultimate sampling units (targeted women) in each stratum defined above. Since, the number of targeted women in different strata is expected to vary a lot, proportionate allocation of total sample size among different strata is proposed in this study.

#### *Sampling Frame*

The Women Empowerment Program is designed to implement through group formation of targeted woman. Presently, there exists some groups and other groups are in the process of formation and no information is available regarding their size, identity, location and characteristics of targeted women and the group they belonged to. The group information such as number of group members by sex, name and address of the group is going to be included in MIS database but it will not have individual information of target women. The group level information is expected to be available by late July. Once, the group level information becomes available, the location of group, the number of groups by size of groups and total target women in each of 23 strata defined above will be known.

The total sample targeted women can be allocated proportional to the number of target women in each stratum. However, since only group level information is available but individual level information is not available, we can select district as a first stage unit, group as a second stage sampling unit and obtain lists of target women member for each selected group either by communication with groups or by visiting field offices or actual field. Thus, the lists of groups in each stratum will be a second stage sampling frame for the corresponding stratum and the lists of target women in selected groups will be the third stage sampling frame for selecting ultimate sampling unit, the targeted women.

The group sizes were expected to vary anywhere from 10 to 150 members. Therefore, for our sampling purpose, we combined smaller contiguous groups or break larger groups to form a new group (say cluster) of about 50 members in each cluster. Thus, a cluster here is either a group or a combination of two or more small contiguous groups or sub groups of a large group.

## Annex II

### Indicators for Decisions Making and Expenditure

#### A Indicators for Decisions Making

The influence in the decision-making was measured at four levels:

- Level 1: No participation in household decision-making processes or participation without any influence;
- Level 2: Participation in household decision-making process with some but less than decisive influence (voicing decision but is not carried out);
- Level 3: Decision made jointly, i.e., a 50 percent or greater influence in the household decision-making (voicing decision and is carried out); and
- Level 4: Sole decision-making.

The assessment of different levels of decision-making was undertaken to test the hypothesis that after the women respondents benefited from the three interventions of WEP, their levels of decision-making was expected to increase to higher levels than the levels reported for this baseline study or remaining the same.

In order to assess different decision-making levels (L1, L2, L3 and L4), the indicators were identified for four different categories related to **self (related to the women herself), children, family and community**. Decision-making levels were filled out **separately by women and men** to capture the perceptions of women and men which may or may not be the same.

##### A.1 Decision-Making for Self Needs

Data was gathered on decision-making concerning the woman's self needs. The indicators for which data was gathered were:

- Purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily clothes etc. for herself;
- Go to literacy classes;
- Buy medicine/seek medical treatment (ailments such as headaches, stomach upsets, fever, cough, colds etc.);
- Seek for medical treatment related to reproductive health (pregnancy, delivery and post partum stages);
- Determine the number of children to have;
- Mobility to visit friends/relatives/fetch water/collect wood;
- Mobility within the same village to go to the health post or market;
- Mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day; and
- Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village.

##### A.2 Decision-Making for Children's Needs

Data was gathered regarding women's decision-making concerning children's needs such as:

- Purchase of clothes, books and stationery;
- Going to school; and
- Buy medicine/seek medical treatment.

### A.3 Decision-Making for Family Needs

Data was gathered on decision-making regarding various different issues concerning family needs such as:

- Purchase of daily needs (e.g. food, salt, oil, spices, sugar, match etc.) and utensils;
- Production activities (i) grow foodgrains, (ii) grow vegetables and fruits, (iii) rear livestock, and (iv) make handicrafts;
- Sell (i) foodgrains, (ii) vegetables and fruits, (iii) livestock and livestock products, and (iv) handicrafts;
- Buy (i) foodgrains, (ii) vegetables and fruits, (iii) livestock and livestock products, and (iv) handicrafts;
- Work as wage labourer;
- Borrowing/lending in cash or kind (i) up to Rs. 100, (ii) 100-500 and (iii) above 500;
- Buying/selling of land and rent in/rent out of land; and
- Marriage of children.

### A.4 Decision-Making for Community Activities

Data was generated regarding decision-making for community activities. The indicators were:

- To become a member of forest user groups/drinking water user group/mothers groups etc.
- To attend meetings
- Physical activities involvement, such as put in labour, fund raising, going to DDC etc.
- Social activities involvement, such as advocacy against alcohol, gambling, property rights etc.

## B Indicators for Expenditures

Expenditures made by the family were segregated as **direct well-being expenditures**, **indirect well-being expenditures** and **expenditures that are not related well-being**. The indicators are presented below.

### B.1 Direct Well-Being Expenditures

Food, clothing and shelter are the three most basic needs of any family. Similarly, expenditure on health, lighting and cooking fuel, and education/reading materials/newspapers are essentials when it is needed. Thus, the following six types of expenditures were considered as expenditures directly related to well-being of the family.

- Food, such as (i) staples (rice, wheat flour and 'dal'), (ii) vegetables and fruits, (iii) animals/poultry proteins, (iv) milk/dairy products, and (v) spices and cooking oil.
- Clothing
- Shelter/house repair/rent
- Education/reading materials/newspapers
- Health
- Lighting and cooking fuel (wood, kerosene, electricity etc.)

## B.2 Indirect Well-Being Expenditures

Some expenditure that do not contribute to family well being immediately but can contribute in future were considered indirect well-being expenditures. For instance, ornaments made of gold and silver jewelry can be considered luxurious and non-well-being items but in the cases of target women these ornaments are the most secured assets that could be converted into cash in time of need. Similarly investment on income generating activities and donations for social actions does not provide immediate benefit but could provide benefit in future. Therefore they were also considered indirect well-being expenditure. Thus, indirect well-being expenditures comprise of the following four types of expenditure.

- Savings
- Ornaments, such as, gold and silver jewelry
- Expenditures for income generation activities, such as, farm equipment, seeds, fertilizers, transportation costs, livestock for breeding, means of transport, communication costs
- Donations for social actions

## B.3 Expenditures that are not Related to Well-Being

Expenditure types, which do not provide economic benefit or do not contribute to the well-being of the family, were considered as expenditures not related to well-being although such expenditures may provide personal satisfaction and happiness in the short run. Following is the list of expenditures that were considered as not related to well-being.

- Social occasions/festivals/'*pujas*'
- Transportation other than for income generation activities
- Ornaments, such as, bangles, *tika* etc.
- Cigarettes/alcohol/inputs for brewing alcohol for own consumption
- Communication other than for income generation activities
- Rent (land/house), taxes, fees, etc.

### Annex III

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE TARGETED WOMEN

### 3.1 Introduction

Background information on the study areas, WEP groups and the demographic and socio-economic background of target women and their family is presented in this annex. The information of the women respondents, i.e. ethnicity, age, marital status, family size, number of children and literacy and education background is discussed. Data on their families, i.e. land holding, food sufficiency and income sources are also deliberated.

### 3.2 Study Area Background

Nepal is divided into five development regions (eastern, central, western, mid-western and far western) from east to west and three ecological regions (Terai, hills and mountains) from south to north. The ecological regions are defined based on climatic variations due to topography and elevations whereas the five development regions are segregated based on regional development concept adopted for reducing regional imbalances in development. Thus, the country is divided into 15 economic planning units (5 development regions x 3 ecological regions) or eco-development regions. WEP program covers six eco-development regions. Some characteristics of the eco-development regions (sub-regions) are presented in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 : Selected Characteristics of the Six Eco-Development Regions where Women's Empowerment Program has been Implemented**

Eco-development Regions	No. of Districts	Total Population 1991	Av. Annual Pop. Growth Rate 1981-1991	Sex Ratio 1991	Pop. Den. Per sq. km 1991	Female Literacy 1991	Female School Enrolment rate, 1991
Eastern Terai	5	2,658,455 (30.7)	2.29	103	365.7	29.7	41
Central Terai	7	2,679,599 (30.9%)	2.39	106	325.2	17.8	25
Western Terai	3	1,330,145 (15.3%)	3.28	103	252.9	23.0	21
Mid-western Terai	3	910,330 (10.5%)	3.40	102	127.1	21.2	26
Far-western Terai	2	675,797 (7.8%)	4.59	101	139.6	18.2	19
Mid-western hills	2	413,168 (4.8 %)	2.50	96	89.0	14.6	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8,667,494 (100 %)</b>					

Source: Population Census, 1991.

Table 3.1 reveals that Eco-Development Regions are less populated, with lower population density per square kilometer but with higher population growth rates from the east to the west of the country. Similarly, female literacy rate, female school enrolment rates and sex ratios are generally lower in the

west than in the east. Each of these Eco-Development Regions consists of rural area Village Development Committees (VDCs) and urban area municipalities.

All of the study areas for this final evaluation survey lie in the Terai districts (Sunsari, Bara, Nawalparasi, Banke and Kailali) since Surkhet covered in earlier survey was dropped in this study because of security problem. Previous studies have indicated that women living in the Terai are less empowered than their counter part living in the hills and mountain primarily because of their ethnicity, culture and social customs. Most parts of Terai are accessible due to its plain topography. The East-West highway traverses almost through the middle of Terai Districts, which makes transportation easier. The northern part of most Terai districts lies along the foothills of Siwalik range with relatively higher elevation and sub-tropical climate compared to southern part of low land Terai with tropical climate. The southern part of Terai is bordered by the northern states of India and the northern part of the Terai is bordered by the hill Districts.

### 3.3 Group Information

The modality of WEP implementation requires that the WEP participants must belong to an economic group, such as, saving and credit group, community forestry user group (CFUG) or water user group (WUG), mothers' group etc. Table 3.2 presents the percentage of WEP participants in the sample districts by group types for the final evaluation survey. All WEP participants were members of saving and credit groups, 20 percent of them were also members of mothers' groups and about one percent is reported being members of CFUGs.

**Table 3.2 Percentages of WEP Participants by Type of Group and Sample Districts**

Group type	Sunsari	Bara	Nawal Parasi	Banke	Kailali	Total
S&C Groups	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
CFUG/WUG	0	0	3.2	0	0.7	0.8
Mother's Group	0.0	0	100	0	0.0	20.2
Other	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total %	100.0	100	100	100	100	100.0
Total Sample	150	161	157	158	150	776

## 2.3 Demographic and Socio-Economic Information

### 3.3.1 Ethnicity

The targeted WEP participants are from diverse ethnic backgrounds. They are grouped into seven ethnic groups for socio-economic analysis. The seven groups are: (1) Brahmin/Chhetri etc., (2) Giri/Puri/Yadav etc., (3) Magar/Gurung/Tamang etc., (4) Damai/Kami/Sarki etc., (5) Tharu, (6) Muslim, and (7) Newar. The respondents by different ethnic groups are presented in Table 2.3.

Table 3.3 shows that 41 percent of the sampled WEP participants were from Brahmin/Chhetri etc. Group followed by Tharu (19%), Magar/Gurung/Tamang etc (18%), Giri, Puri Yadav etc (11%), Damai/Kami/Sarki etc (10%), The percentage of Newar and Muslim found in the sample are 1.3 percent.



**Table 3.3 Percentage of Respondent by Ethnic Groups and District**

Ethnic Group	Sunsari (%)	Bara (%)	Nawal Parasi (%)	Banke (%)	Kailali (%)	Total (%).
Brahmin/Chhetri etc (Indo-Aryan Parbate)	41.2	50.2	14.0	50.0	48.0	40.6
Giri, Puri, Yadav etc (Indo-Aryan Terai)	16.7	28.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	10.6
Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc (Tibeto-Burman)	4.7	1.9	57.3	21.5	3.3	17.9
Damai, Kami, Sarki etc (Occupational)	4.0	6.2	1.9	11.4	27.3	10.1
Tharu	32.0	10.6	26.8	6.3	21.3	19.2
Muslim	0.7	0.6	0.0			0.3
Newar	0.7	2.5	0.0	3.2	0	1.3
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Sample No.	150	161	157	158	150	776

### 3.3.2 Age and Marital Status

Table 3.4 reveals that the highest percentage (34.1%) of the sample women were in 20-30 years age group closely followed by 33.8 percent in 30-40 years age group. Only 24 percent of the respondents were found in 40-50 years old while the remaining 8.1 percent were found less than 20 years old. Ninety percent of the sampled women were married while 5 percent were unmarried, 3.5 percent were widowed and 1.3 percent were either divorced or separated. None of the women respondents who were 50 years and older were found unmarried and 14 percent women respondents, who were 50 years or above were reported to be widows.

**Table 3.4: Percentage of Respondent by Age Group and Marital Status**

AgeGroup/ Marital Status	Married (%)	Unmarried (%)	Divorced/ Separated (%)	Widow (%)	Total (%)	Total Sample No.	Total (%)
<20	55.6	44.4	0	0	100	63	8.1
20 - 30	94.7	3.4	1.1	0.8	100	265	34.1
30 - 40	95.8	0.4	1.1	5	100	262	33.8
40 - 50	89.8	0.8	1.6	7.9	100	127	16.4
50+	83.01	0	3.4	13.6	100	59	7.6
Total sample no.	700	39	10	27	100	776	100
Total (%)	90.2	5.0	1.3	3.5			

### 3.3.3 Family Size, Number of Live Children and Family Type

#### *Family Size*

Table 3.5 shows that the total population of the sample households is 5230. Since, there are 776 sample households, the average family size of sample households is estimated to be 8.6. The proportion of male and female in the sample population is almost equal (50.6% and 49.4% respectively). Distribution of sample population by broad age groups indicated that 13.3 percent

to be children between 0-5 years, 27.3 percent to be school going age 6-15 years, 55.5 percent to be economically active 16-59 years and 3.9 percent to be above 60 years. However, the age distributions by sex reveal that percentage of female are slightly higher in (0-5years) and (16-59years) age groups than the corresponding male percentage.

**Table 3.5: Percentage of Family members by Age Group and Gender**

Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Children less than 5 years old	13.6	13.1	13.3
Children 6-15 years of age	28.3	26.4	27.3
Members 16-59 years of age	54.6	56.2	55.5
Above 60 years of age	3.6	4.3	3.9
Total Household Member No.	2647	2583	5230
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Number of Live Children*

Twenty seven percent of respondents who were married reported having three live children closed followed by 25 percent reporting two live children, 17 percent reporting four live children, 13 percent reporting more than four live children, and 10 percent reporting single child. About 8 percent respondent reported having no child (Table 3.6).

**Table 3.6: Percentage of Married Respondents by Number of Live Children**

Number of Live Children	Brahmin/Chhetri etc (Indo-Aryan Parbate)	Giri, Puri, Yadav etc (Indo-Aryan Terai)	Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc (Tibeto-Burman)	Damai, Kami, Sarki etc (Occupational)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	Total Sample (%)
0	7.4	9.1	6.6	9.5	7.9			7.6
1	9.0	10.4	11.0	8.1	11.5		20.0	10.0
2	27.4	28.6	22.1	24.3	23.0		20.0	25.2
3	28.1	24.7	30.1	23.0	25.2	50.0	50.0	27.4
4	17.1	16.9	14.0	17.6	18.7	50.0	10.0	16.8
4+	11.0	10.4	16.2	17.6	13.7			12.9
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Sample No.	299	77	136	74	139	2	10	737

Table 3.6 also presents the number of children of respondent who were married by ethnic groups. The table shows that the highest percentage of married respondent of all ethnic groups except Giri, Puri, Yadav etc and Damai, Kami, Sarki etc reported having three children. The highest percentage of Giri, Puri, Yadav etc and Damai, Kami, Sarki etc reported having two children. Of those who had four children, the highest percentage was for Tharu (18.7%) leaving Muslims (50%) who has only two respondents in sample.

### Family Type

Table 3.7 presents respondents by family types which reveals that the highest percentage of sample households were found to be of nuclear family (45.3%) followed by joint family (34.9%), extended family (13.4%) and female headed (6.4%). Nuclear families were found to be the dominant family type in all districts except Bara where joint family is found dominant (55.3%). Table 3.7 further reveals that the percentages of nuclear family was found as high as 58 percent in Sunsari closely followed by Kailali (50.7%) and Banke (43.7) and lowest in Bara (32.3%). The percentage of female-headed households is found highest in Banke (10.8%) followed by Sunsari (9.3%) and lowest (2.7%) in Kailali.

**Table 3.7: Percentage of Sampled Respondents by Family Type and Sample District**

District Family Type	District					
	Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banka	Kailali	Total
Nuclear	58.1	32.3	42.7	43.7	50.7	45.3
Joint	25.3	55.3	25.5	34.2	33.3	34.9
Extended	7.3	8.1	26.8	11.4	13.3	13.4
Female Headed	9.3	4.3	5.1	10.8	2.7	6.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Sample No.	150	161	157	158	150	776

### 3.3.4 Literacy and Education Levels

#### Literacy

Women respondents were asked whether they could read or write at least a few lines of a letter or printed matter in any language to determine their literacy status. Women who could just sign their names only were not considered as literate in this study. Table 3.8 shows that 61 percent of the total respondent women were found literate while 39 percent were illiterate. The literacy rate is found highest among Newar (90.0%) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri etc (73.4%) ethnic groups whereas lowest was found among Giri/Puri/Yadav etc (40.2) followed by Damai/Kami.Sarki etc (47.4%) ethnic groups.

**Table 3.8: Percentage of Literate and Illiterate Respondents by Ethnic Groups**

Ethnic Group	Illiterate (%)	Literate (%)	Total (%)	Total Sample No.
Brahmin/Chhetri etc (Indo-Aryan Parbate)	26.6	73.4	100	316
Giri, Puri, Yadav etc (Indo-Aryan Terai)	59.8	40.2	100	82
Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc (Tibeto-Burman)	38.1	61.9	100	139
Damai, Kami, Sarki etc (Occupational)	52.6	47.4	100	78
Tharu	47.7	52.3	100	149
Muslim	50.0	50.0	100	2
Newar	10.0	90.0	100	10
Average %	38.7	61.3	100	
Total Sample NO.	300	476		776

### Education Level

Table 3.9 reveals that 61.3 percent (476 out of 776) of the respondents had adult literacy class or some formal education. Among those about half (51.3%) had adult literacy classes and other 49 percent had formal some level of education. Of those, who received formal education, 15.3 percent were under primary level education, 25.1 percent had completed primary level but not high school level, 9.7 percent had completed SLC or Intermediate education and less than 1 percent were college graduates.

**Table 3.9: Percentage of Respondent by Ethnic Groups and Education level attained**

Ethnic Group/Education Level Attained	Adult Literacy	<5 Class	5 to 7 Class	8 to 10 Class	SLC or intermediate	BA or above	Total	Total Sample.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.
Brahmin/Chhetri etc (Indo-Aryan Parbate)	36.6	17.7	11.2	17.7	15.5	1.3	100.0	232
Giri, Puri, Yadav etc (Indo-Aryan Terai)	39.4	27.3	6.1	15.2	12.1		100.0	33
Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc (Tibeto-Burman)	74.4	5.8	9.3	9.3	1.2		100.0	86
Damai, Kami, Sarki etc (Occupational)	62.2	13.5	13.5	8.1	2.7		100.0	37
Tharu	71.8	12.8	5.1	7.7	2.6		100.0	78
Muslim			100.0				100.0	1
Newar	33.3	33.3		11.1	22.2		100.0	9
Total	51.3	15.3	9.7	13.4	9.7	0.6	100.0	476
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.9 further reveals that among different ethnic groups, education level attainment percentage of SLC or above level is found highest among Newar (22.2%) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri etc group (16.8%) and Giri, Puri, Yadav (12.1%) and others less than 5 percent.

### 3.4 Landholdings and Food Sufficiency

The households of the targeted respondents were classified into four categories based on the area of agricultural land owned and the classifications used by the National Planning Commission (NPC). The four categories of households are: (i) marginal (less than 1.02 ha. land owned), (ii) small (1.02 to 2.38 ha. land owned), (iii) medium (2.38 to 5.10 ha. land owned), and (iv) large (more than 5.10 ha land owned).

Based on above defined categories of households, 83.1 percent of sample households fall on marginal category followed by small category (11.8%), medium category (4.2%) and large category (0.9) (Table 3.10). The highest proportion of marginal households are found among nuclear household type (89.8%) followed by nuclear family type (81.8%), female headed type (81.0%) and joint family type (65.6%). In contrast, the highest proportion of large farmer household was found among joint family type and extended family type as one can expect.

**Table 3.10: Percentage of Respondent Households by Size of Land Owned**

Land Size	Nuclear Family %	Extended Family %	Joint Family %	Female Headed %	Total %
Marginal	89.8	81.9	65.6	81.0	83.1
Small	7.9	12.8	19.8	16.7	11.8
Medium	2.3	4.1	11.5	2.4	4.2
Large		1.2	3.1		.9
Total ( %)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Sample No.	304	243	96	42	685

Table 3.11 reveals that 51 percent of the households reported that production from their agricultural land would be adequate for eight-months or more food requirements of the family. Only 13 percent households reported their own agricultural production would be adequate to food requirement for less than three months. Food sufficiency is found directly related with land holding size of households. For instance, in case of large farmer all households reported there own production is adequate for at least 6 months whereas only 67 percent of the marginal sample households reported adequacy of their own production for food requirement six months or more (Table 3.11).

**Table 3.11: Percentage of Household Reporting Food Sufficiency from their Own Land by Duration and Size of Land Owned**

Total land by holding size	Food Sufficiency				Total
	8 + months	6 - 8 months	3 - 5 months	< 3 months	
Marginal	43	24	18	15	100
Small	86	10	4	0	100
Medium	86	3	3	7	100
Large	83	17	0	0	100
Total Sample No.	348	144	107	86	685
Total Sample %	51	21	16	13	100

### 3.5 Alternative Income Sources

Respondents were asked about alternative sources of income that supplemented their food requirements. Most households reported more than one source of alternative income to supplement agricultural production income (Table 3.12). While calculating percentages of frequency of different sources mentioned, services and wage labor were reported 84 percent of the time, followed by trade/business (13%), micro-enterprise (8%) and remittance and other sources (4%).

**Table 3.12: Percentage of Food Deficit Households by Alternative Sources of Income**

Land Size	Marginal (%)	Small (%)	Medium (%)	Large (%)	Total
Service/Wage Labor	84.4	11.1	3.6	0.8	100
Trade/Business	80.8	12.8	5.6	0.9	100
Enterprises	67.6	21.6	10.8	0	100
Remittance	100	0	0	0	100
Total Response No.	725	105	39	7	876
Total Response (%)	82.8	12.0	4.5	0.8	100.0

### 3.6 Conclusions

Since Surkhet was dropped for Final Evaluation Survey due to security reason, all five districts (Bara, Sunsari, Nawalparasi, Banke and Kailali) belonged to Terai (low land) region.

The majority of sampled respondents were Brahmin/Chhetri etc. The average family size was found to be 8.6 and the majority of the families were of nuclear family type (44.4%). Sixty-nine percent of the women respondents were between 20 and 40 years of age and 90 percent of the respondents were married. The literacy rate of respondents was found 61 percent. Most households have small land holding and were mostly dependent on salary/wage earning to supplement agricultural income.

The highest proportion of marginal households are found among nuclear family type (89%) followed by extended family type (81.9%), female headed family type (81.0%), and joint family type (65.6%). In contrast, the highest proportion of large farmer household was found among extended family (50.0%) and joint family type (50.0%) as one can expect. Food insufficiency is found directly related with land holding size of households. For instance, 97.7 percent of those sample households whose agricultural production was reported to be inadequate even for three months of food requirement were of marginal category.

## ANNEX-IV

### t-Tests

**Table 1: Level of Significance of Decision Making of Women and the Perception of Men**

Decision Type	Level	Significance Level	
Purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily clothes etc. for herself	1	1	
	2	0.72	
	3	0.99	
	4	0.54	
Attending literacy classes	1	0.56	
	2	0.45	
	3	0.78	
	4	0.80	
Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	1	0.75	
	2	0.45	
	3	0.88	
	4	0.86	
Medical treatment related to reproductive health (pregnancy, delivery and post partum stages) for herself	1	0.92	
	2	0.53	
	3	0.99	
	4	0.18	
Determining the number of children to have	1	0.93	
	2	0.77	
	3	0.94	
	4	0.22	
Mobility within the same village to go to health post or market	1	0.62	
	2	0.83	
	3	0.90	
	4	0.87	
Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village but returning the same day	1	0.55	
	2	0.62	
	3	1	
	4	0.46	
Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village for more than one day	1	1	
	2	0.78	
	3	0.90	
	4	0.04	*
Purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, toys, books and stationary	1	1	
	2	0.34	
	3	0.88	
	4	0.88	
Sending children to school	1	0.66	
	2	0.31	
	3	0.96	
	4	0.36	
Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	1	0.63	
	2	0.07	**
	3	0.85	
	4	0.92	

**Table 1: Level of Significance of Decision Making of Women and the Perception of Men**

Purchasing of daily needs (eg small quantities of food for daily meals, salt, oil, spices, sugar, match etc.) for famil	1	0.67	
	2	0.63	
	3	0.92	
	4	0.68	
Growing Foodgrains	1	0.75	
	2	0.79	
	3	0.93	
	4	0.14	
Growing Vegetables and Fruits	1	0.58	
	2	0.61	
	3	0.70	
	4	0.34	
Rearing Livestock	1	0.40	
	2	0.14	
	3	0.78	
	4	0.01	*
Making Handicrafts	1	0.12	
	2	0.06	**
	3	0.48	
	4	0.03	*
Selling Foodgrains	1	0.32	
	2	0.07	**
	3	0.19	
	4	0.06	**
Selling Vegetables and Fruits	1	0.55	
	2	0.84	
	3	0.37	
	4	0.62	
Selling Livestocks	1	0.18	
	2	0.61	
	3	0.80	
	4	0.02	*
Buying Livestocks	1	0.19	
	2	0.66	
	3	0.32	
	4	0.36	
Buying Handicrafts	1	0.77	
	2	0.13	
	3	0.20	
	4	0.08	**
Concerning family members to work as wage labourers	1	0.99	
	2	0.06	
	3	0.90	
	4	0.07	**
Regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind Rs. 100-500	1	0.98	
	2	0.46	
	3	0.53	
	4	0.58	



**Table 1: Level of Significance of Decision Making of Women and the Perception of Men**

Regarding buying/selling of land/house and rent in/rent out of land	1	0.77	
	2	0.83	
	3	0.96	
	4	0.33	
Regarding marriage of children	1	1	
	2	0.95	
	3	0.98	
	4	0.12	
Decision making to become member of user groups, such as forest user groups/drinking water user group/mothers groups et	1	0.88	
	2	0.63	
	3	0.94	
	4	0.40	
Decision making to attend meetings related to community activities	1	0.90	
	2	0.55	
	3	0.94	
	4	0.52	
Decision making to attend meetings related to community activities	1	0.57	
	2	0.95	
	3	0.43	
	4	0.80	
Regarding physical activities involvement, such as put in labour, fund raising, going to DDC etc.	1	0.95	
	2	0.12	
	3	0.53	
	4	0.39	
Allowed to participate in user groups, such as forest user group/drinking water user group/mothers group etc	Never	0.71	
	Occasionally	0.80	
	Often	0.65	
	Always	0.27	
Attended meetings related to community activities	Never	0.49	
	Occasionally	0.80	
	Often	0.50	
	Always	0.47	
Reporting User groups/Committee have accepted or listened to her suggestion	Never	0.54	
	Occasionally	0.88	
	Often	0.70	
	Always	0.67	

Note:

\* Refers to significance at 5 percent level significance

\*\* Significance at 10 percent level of significance

# ANNEX - V

**Table 2.1: Distribution of Sampled women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Herself by District**

Decision Type	Level	Districts					Total	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily cloths etc. for herself	1	2			1	1	1	1
	2	10		9	1	2	4	7
	3	31	30	89	8	41	40	29
	4	57	70	3	90	57	55	63
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SampleTotal		150	161	157	158	150	776	983
Attending literacy classes	1	4			1	1	1	5
	2	18	1	19	1	17	11	12
	3	39	76	79	59	60	62	48
	4	39	23	2	39	21	25	35
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SampleTotal		140	146	121	114	139	660	704
Buying medicine/seek medical treatment (ailments such as headaches, stomach for upsets, fever, cough, colds etc.) for her	1	4		1		1	1	2
	2	23	1	22	1	14	12	14
	3	27	71	75	43	58	55	48
	4	46	28	1	56	27	32	36
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SampleTotal		150	161	157	158	150	776	991
Medical treatment related to reproductive post partum stages for herself	1	9	1	2		4	3	7
	2	37	18	36	1	28	22	20
	3	28	73	62	93	48	61	57
	4	26	8		6	21	13	16
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SampleTotal		129	141	86	144	136	636	845
Determining the number of children to have	1	17	5	2		2	5	6
	2	44	47	52	1	28	33	36
	3	29	47	46	93	53	55	48
	4	9	2		6	17	7	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SampleTotal		127	146	105	144	134	656	844
What is your influence in your mobility to fetch water/collect wood	1	1				1	0	0
	2	16		3	1	1	4	1
	3	15	2	94	8	34	31	13
	4	68	98	4	92	64	65	86
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SampleTotal		119	160	155	146	143	723	976
Mobility within the same village to go to the healthpost or market	1	3				1	1	3
	2	21	2	20	2	11	11	13
	3	27	78	78	56	61	60	49
	4	49	20	2	42	27	28	35
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SampleTotal		150	161	157	158	146	772	987

Decision Type	Level	Districts					Total	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day	1	7		1		1	2	2
	2	37	20	64	4	12	27	26
	3	31	67	34	65	71	54	51
	4	25	13	1	31	16	17	21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SampleTotal		150	161	157	158	150	776	993
Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village	1	17	2			14	6	7
	2	55	65	86	8	39	51	52
	3	18	34	12	78	36	36	33
	4	9		3	15	11	7	9
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SampleTotal		149	161	156	158	148	772	981

Table 2.2: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Children by District

Decision Type	Level	District						Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali	Total	
Purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, toys, books and stationary	1	8	1			1	5	6
	2	28	10		43	1	28	23
	3	30	70		57	41	40	44
	4	33	19		1	56	27	27
%		100	100		100	100	100	100
Total sample		135	146		136	140	137	858
Sending children to school	1	7	1			1	10	7
	2	38	17		66	1	30	30
	3	30	65		33	81	41	45
	4	25	17		1	17	19	18
%		100	100		100	100	100	100
Total sample		127	141		131	139	135	791
Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	1	6				1	5	3
	2	32	1		38	1	21	18
	3	32	24		61	66	50	52
	4	30	75		1	32	23	27
%		100	100		100	100	100	100
Total sample		133	145		137	140	137	860

**Table 2.3: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Decision Concerning Her Family by District**

Decision Type	Level	Districts					Total	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Purchasing daily consuming goods (Foods, salt, oil, spices, sugar etc.)	1	3			2	2	1	15
	2	12	1	28	1	17	12	34
	3	40	53	70	24	37	45	36
	4	45	45	2	73	44	42	15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		146	161	156	156	149	768	792
Growing foodgrains	1	14	2		2	6	4	9
	2	51	37	75	5	37	42	22
	3	23	54	22	75	37	43	44
	4	12	7	3	18	19	11	25
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		78	132	155	127	139	631	778
Rearing livestock	1	6			2	5	3	11
	2	41	21	66	1	31	33	25
	3	31	57	32	73	43	46	45
	4	23	22	3	25	20	18	19
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		111	113	154	124	132	634	772
Making handicrafts	1		1			5	2	6
	2	14		35	2	7	6	21
	3	49	15	65	62	36	40	41
	4	37	84		37	51	53	32
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		35	81	17	65	55	253	292
Selling foodgrains	1	21		1	15	14	9	24
	2	38	48	71	5	38	45	36
	3	36	43	28	65	29	35	26
	4	5	9		15	19	10	14
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		42	79	68	20	104	313	516
Selling vegetables and fruits	1	6			9	9	5	16
	2	16	16	38	3	36	27	24
	3	52	61	60	55	29	48	36
	4	26	23	1	33	25	20	24
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		50	31	73	33	99	286	517

Selling livestock	1	3	1	1	7	10	4	
	2	33	19	61	2	38	36	
	3	34	70	35	61	28	42	
	4	29	10	3	30	24	18	
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total sample		90	70	101	44	102	407	
Selling handicrafts	1				8	13	5	
	2	10		67		13	10	
	3	55	38	33	69	17	41	
	4	35	63		23	57	44	
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total sample		31	16	3	13	30	93	
Concerning family members to work as a wage labourers	1	4	4	3	19	8	8	10
	2	49	48	74	3	40	43	25
	3	23	46	18	58	41	37	45
	4	24	2	5	20	11	12	20
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		55	46	110	96	127	434	764
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind up to Rs. 100	1	6			5	5	3	9
	2	21	1	4	1	7	7	11
	3	12	29	60	21	42	33	26
	4	60	70	36	73	46	57	54
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		89	161	148	149	132	737	966
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind Rs. 100 - 500	1	9		1	5	16	6	15
	2	23	13	33	4	16	18	23
	3	18	46	60	38	41	41	29
	4	50	41	5	53	27	35	33
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		147	161	151	149	135	743	958
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind above Rs. 500	1	10	4	8	6	25	10	25
	2	34	30	70	7	19	33	36
	3	25	41	18	62	35	36	24
	4	32	25	4	26	21	21	15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		146	161	157	149	140	753	957
Regarding buying/selling of land/house and rent in/rent out of land ?	1	24			2	35	16	25
	2	47	50	83	7	36	34	44
	3	22	38	17	83	22	43	25
	4	6	13		8	7	7	6
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		95	24	30	128	107	384	820

Regarding marriage of children	1	20			1	21	9	10
	2	50	64	72	3	35	37	36
	3	22	28	27	88	37	47	47
	4	8	8	1	8	7	7	7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		106	50	74	147	107	484	564

**Table 2.4: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Decision Concerning Her Involvement in the Community by District**

Decision Making Regarding	Level	District					Final	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
To become of user groups, such as forest user group/drinking water user group/mothers group etc.	1	14			1	14	6	2
	2	29	3	18	2	38	18	10
	3	30	69	80	57	28	54	50
	4	28	28	3	40	20	23	38
Total sample		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
%		148	160	157	146	142	753	955
Attending meetings related to community activities	1	15	1		3	16	7	4
	2	30	20	32	2	41	25	20
	3	27	69	66	53	24	49	43
	4	28	10	2	42	18	20	33
Total sample		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
%		150	160	151	146	131	738	833
Involvement on physical activities such as put in labour, fund raising, going to DDC etc.	1	23	15	1	3	17	11	11
	2	28	33	58	4	43	32	25
	3	25	44	39	61	25	38	40
	4	24	7	2	32	15	19	24
Total sample		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
%		146	27	125	145	118	561	689
Involvement on social activities such as advocacy against alcohol, gambling, property rights etc.	1	18	3	1	3	30	10	18
	2	24	25	28	3	32	22	22
	3	29	56	70	54	22	47	34
	4	29	16	1	40	17	21	26
Total sample		100	100	100	100	100	100	591
%		147	146	152	145	114	704	100

**Table 2.5: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Extent of Involvement Concerning Community Work by District**

Women's Involvement in Community Work	Response	District					Final	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Allowed to participate in user groups, such as forest user group/ drinking water user group / mother groups etc.	Never	10		3	13	25	10	32
	Occasionally	34	29	10	23	37	26	42
	Often	21	39	55	32	17	33	18
	Always	35	33	31	32	21	31	8
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		146	161	157	158	147	769	766
Attended meetings related to community activities	Never	13		2	9	35	11	26
	Occasionally	37	51	72	22	35	44	40
	Often	26	32	25	33	10	25	18
	Always	24	17	1	36	21	20	16
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		147	161	157	158	146	769	770
Reporting User Groups / Committee have accepted or listened to her suggestion	Never	14		3	22	52	18	47
	Occasionally	34	88	81	40	34	56	39
	Often	34	12	14	26	11	19	11
	Always	18	1	2	13	3	7	3
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		147	161	157	158	146	769	763

**Table 2.6: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Herself by District (Men's View)**

Decision Type	Level	District					Final	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Purchase of bangles, beads, 'lika', daily clothes etc. for herself	1	2	1		1		1	1
	2	11	2	14	1	6	6	5
	3	26	30	86	11	45	40	28
	4	62	68		88	49	53	66
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		112	160	144	140	98	654	802
Attending literacy classes	1	6			1		1	3
	2	26	3	25	1	31	16	10
	3	31	69	75	65	58	60	59
	4	37	28		33	11	22	28
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		105	144	111	103	91	554	584
Buying medicine/seek medical treatment (ailments such as headaches, stomach for upsets, fever, cough, colds, etc.) for	1	3					0	2
	2	31	3	37	1	24	18	12
	3	28	73	63	55	64	58	55
	4	38	24		44	11	24	31
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		112	160	141	141	98	652	804

Medical treatment related to reproductive health (pregnancy, delivery and post partum stages) for herself	1	9	1			1	2	7
	2	50	22	44	1	40	28	18
	3	27	71	56	95	54	64	63
	4	14	6		4	4	6	12
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		98	142	68	127	89	524	676
Determining the number of children to have	1	14	3			1	4	6
	2	51	51	57	2	32	37	38
	3	33	44	43	95	59	56	50
	4	2	2		3	8	3	6
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		98	144	82	127	90	541	668
What is your influence in your mobility to fetch water/collect wood	1	2					0	0
	2	19		4	2	1	4	2
	3	17	1	96	16	38	34	13
	4	63	99	1	82	61	62	85
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		96	160	140	131	93	620	799
Mobility within the same village to go to the health post or market	1	4					1	2
	2	25	6	38	1	18	17	14
	3	31	74	62	62	74	61	52
	4	40	21		37	8	21	32
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		112	160	144	141	97	654	801
Mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day	1	7					1	1
	2	42	25	74	5	31	35	26
	3	37	64	26	75	66	54	59
	4	14	11		20	3	10	14
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		112	160	144	141	98	655	802
Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village	1	17	4		1	22	7	5
	2	61	68	94	9	49	57	56
	3	19	27	6	87	27	34	35
	4	3	1		4	2	2	4
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		111	160	144	141	98	654	799



**Table 2.7: Distribution of Sample Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Children by District (Men's View)**

Decision Type	Level	District					Total	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, toys, books and stationary	1	4		1	2	8	2	6
	2	39	6	54		39	26	23
	3	29	74	45	52	46	51	48
	4	27	20		47	7	21	23
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		99	143	125	128	87	582	692
Sending children to school	1	5		1	1	7	2	6
	2	52	18	71		49	36	32
	3	28	69	28	87	42	53	52
	4	15	13		13	2	9	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		96	137	122	128	86	569	649
Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	1	5			1	3	2	3
	2	40		50		36	23	19
	3	38	28	50	75	53	48	58
	4	17	72		24	8	27	20
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		100	143	127	129	87	586	688

**Table 2.8: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Decision Concerning Her Family by District (Men's View)**

Decision Making Regarding	Level	District					Total	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Purchasing of daily needs (eg small quantities of food for daily meals, salt, oil, spices, sugar, match etc.) for family	1	3		1	1	3	1	
	2	17	1	40	2	21	16	
	3	40	46	59	29	45	44	
	4	41	53		67	31	39	
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total sample		111	158	143	139	97	648	
Growing Foodgrains	1	11	3		3	12	5	17
	2	61	41	80	5	41	46	35
	3	19	50	20	85	44	45	41
	4	8	5		7	3	4	7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		62	133	141	110	94	540	660
Growing Vegetables and Fruits	1	3	1		2	7	2	11
	2	38	4	39	3	39	22	21
	3	39	47	61	60	47	52	50
	4	20	47		35	8	23	18
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		69	134	140	116	88	547	651

Rearing Livestock	1	7			2	9	3	12
	2	41	32	68	2	41	38	26
	3	34	55	32	79	45	49	50
	4	18	13		17	5	10	12
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		76	110	142	107	91	526	648
Making Handicrafts	1		1		2	6	2	6
	2	9		27	2	3	4	22
	3	56	12	73	68	40	43	50
	4	35	87		28	51	51	22
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		34	76	15	60	35	220	245
Selling Foodgrains	1	13	5		11	15	8	24
	2	58	43	88	11	55	57	39
	3	21	42	12	72	24	29	31
	4	8	10		6	6	6	6
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		38	81	66	18	71	274	458
Selling Vegetables and Fruits	1	3	10		3	8	4	16
	2	19	23	45	3	49	35	26
	3	54	61	55	69	36	52	40
	4	24	6		24	7	9	18
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		37	31	80	29	72	249	462
Selling Livestocks	1	2			3	9	3	18
	2	46	32	77	3	48	48	35
	3	31	59	23	79	38	41	39
	4	21	9		16	5	8	8
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		61	69	98	38	77	343	533
Selling Handicrafts	1				8	13	4	
	2	17	6	50		6	10	
	3	60	33	50	92	50	56	
	4	23	61			31	29	
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total sample		30	18	2	12	16	78	
Buying Foodgrains	1	2	2		2	13	4	17
	2	36	15	74	4	47	31	31
	3	37	69	26	75	37	52	38
	4	24	14		19	2	13	14
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		86	81	66	134	91	458	679
Buying Vegetables and Fruits	1	1	1		1	5	2	7
	2	19	7	32	3	38	17	18
	3	51	47	68	50	48	52	49
	4	29	45		46	8	29	26
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		93	156	90	135	97	571	762

Buying Livestocks	1	1	1		2	6	2	13
	2	31	34	68	3	43	34	29
	3	41	52	32	64	45	48	45
	4	27	14		32	5	16	13
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		91	143	102	132	93	561	700
Buying Handicrafts	1		1		1	20	2	
	2	16	8	33	5	30	10	
	3	60	32	67	64	25	48	
	4	25	59		30	25	40	
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total sample		57	116	3	104	20	300	
Concerning family members to work as wage labourers	1	2	5	3	24	5	9	10
	2	49	43	85	7	55	47	30
	3	36	52	13	58	37	38	47
	4	13			11	3	5	13
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		45	42	78	83	75	323	630
Regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind Rs. 100-500	1	13	4		5	21	7	8
	2	22	11	47	4	26	21	9
	3	20	46	50	51	45	43	27
	4	45	40	3	40	9	28	56
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		110	160	138	134	94	636	796
Regarding buying/selling of land/house and rent in/rent out of land	1	32	8		5	56	25	12
	2	40	62	100	11	31	31	23
	3	27	19		83	13	42	37
	4	1	12		1		2	28
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		73	26	14	113	78	304	796
Regarding marriage of children	1	24	2		1	29	11	25
	2	49	63	68	5	44	38	38
	3	25	29	30	93	27	49	28
	4	3	6	2	2		2	9
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		72	52	63	132	79	398	792

**Table 2.9: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Decision Concerning Her Involvement in The Community by District (Men's View)**

Decision Making Regarding	Level	District					Final	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Decision making to become member of user groups, such as forest user groups/drinking water user group/mothers groups et	1	6			2	18	4	1
	2	45	3	24	2	46	21	10
	3	31	73	75	64	27	58	58
	4	18	24	1	31	9	17	31
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		110	160	143	125	92	630	768
Decision making to attend meetings related to community activities	1	7			2	15	4	3
	2	48	20	35	2	57	30	19
	3	26	68	64	63	23	52	51
	4	18	12	1	33	6	14	27
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	670
Total sample		110	158	139	126	88	621	100
Decision making to attend meetings related to community activities	1	7			2	15	4	8
	2	48	20	35	2	57	30	27
	3	26	68	64	63	23	52	47
	4	18	12	1	33	6	14	18
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	555
Total sample		110	158	139	126	88	621	100
Regarding physical activities involvement, such as put in labour, fund raising, going to DDC etc.	1	11	17		2	16	7	17
	2	47	41	62	5	55	41	24
	3	25	31	38	72	24	41	37
	4	17	10		21	5	11	22
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	493
Total sample		110	29	122	126	83	470	100

**Table 2.10: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Extent of Involvement Concerning Community Work by District (Men's View)**

Women's Involvement in Community Work	Response	District					Total	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Allowed to participate in user groups, such as forest user group/drinking water user group/mothers group etc	Never	12		3	13	36	11	32
	Occasionally	42	18	6	26	31	23	44
	Often	28	48	60	34	18	40	18
	Always	19	34	31	27	16	27	6
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		108	160	144	143	95	650	763
Attended meetings related to community activities	Never	15			10	49	12	26
	Occasionally	42	34	72	25	28	41	41
	Often	36	48	27	36	7	33	20
	Always	7	18	1	29	16	14	13
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		106	160	144	143	96	649	769
Reporting User groups/Committee have accepted or listened to her suggestion	Never	18			22	62	17	0
	Occasionally	50	87	80	45	28	62	0
	Often	27	13	19	22	4	17	0
	Always	5		1	11	5	4	0
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Total sample		104	160	144	143	92	643	0

**Table 2.11: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Herself by Ethnicity**

Decision Type	Level	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily cloths etc. for herself	1	0	1	1		1			1
	2	1	5	7	5	9			4
	3	23	37	62	37	62	50		40
	4	76	57	31	58	28	50	100	55
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		316	82	139	78	149	2	10	776
Attending literacy classes	1	1	4		3	2			1
	2	5	9	12	13	24			11
	3	55	68	78	58	62	50	67	62
	4	39	19	10	26	12	50	33	25
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		257	78	110	72	135	2	6	660
Buying medicine/seek medical treatment (ailments such as headaches, stomach for upsets, fever, cough, colds etc.) for her	1	0	1	1	1	3			1
	2	4	12	13	12	28			12
	3	48	63	68	54	54	50	50	55
	4	47	23	18	33	15	50	50	32
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		316	82	139	78	149	2	10	776
Medical treatment related to reproductive post partum stages for herself	1	1	7	3	6	5	50		3
	2	17	27	21	21	37		11	23
	3	65	60	70	55	47	50	89	62
	4	18	6	5	18	11			13
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		273	73	98	67	114	2	9	636
Determining the number of children to have	1	3	14	3	3	8			5
	2	28	43	30	27	48	50		33
	3	59	42	67	55	38	50	100	55
	4	10	1		15	6			7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		277	74	107	67	119	2	10	656
What is your influence in your mobility to fetch water/collect wood	1					1			0
	2	1	5	4	3	8			4
	3	17	9	65	25	47			31
	4	82	86	31	73	44	100	100	65
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		284	77	131	77	144	2	8	723

Mobility within the same village to go to the healthpost or market	1	0	1		1	2			1
	2	6	15	9	9	24			11
	3	53	67	74	62	57	50	70	60
	4	41	17	17	28	18	50	30	28
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		315	82	139	76	148	2	10	772
Mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day	1	1	4	1	1	3			2
	2	14	40	40	24	42			27
	3	61	45	49	51	45	50	100	54
	4	24	11	11	23	10	50		17
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		316	82	139	78	149	2	10	776
Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village	1	4	10	1	9	15	50		7
	2	43	61	59	40	62		20	51
	3	44	28	33	36	21	50	80	36
	4	10	1	7	14	3			7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		315	82	138	77	148	2	10	772

**Table 2.12: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Children by Ethnicity**

DecisionType	Level	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, toys, books and stationary	1	2	1	2	4	6		11	3
	2	12	21	28	26	36			22
	3	46	64	53	36	46	50	44	48
	4	40	14	17	33	12	50	44	27
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		288	73	120	69	133	2	9	694
Sending children to school	1	3	3		6	6		11	4
	2	20	25	43	27	48			30
	3	56	61	49	45	37	50	78	51
	4	21	12	8	22	10	50	11	16
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		284	69	116	67	126	2	9	673
Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	1	2	3		4	5			2
	2	9	16	23	22	35			18
	3	44	37	64	42	44	50	60	47
	4	46	45	13	32	17	50	40	33
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		288	71	120	69	132	2	10	692



**Table 2.13: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Family by Ethnicity**

Decision Type	Level	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Purchasing daily consuming goods (Foods, salt, oil, spices, sugar etc.)	1	1	3		3	2			1
	2	5	6	19	12	25			12
	3	32	59	59	48	54	50		45
	4	63	32	22	37	19	50	100	42
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		315	81	137	75	148	2	10	768
Growing foodgrains	1	3	7		4	8		13	4
	2	35	23	50	34	63		13	42
	3	46	67	41	43	24	50	63	43
	4	16	3	8	19	4	50	13	11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		254	61	119	68	119	2	8	631
Growing vegetables and fruits	1	0	3		3	4			2
	2	13	17	16	20	35			19
	3	47	64	71	38	45		29	51
	4	40	16	13	38	17	100	71	29
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		263	58	119	60	121	1	7	629
Rearing livestock	1	2	2	1	3	6			3
	2	27	22	40	22	54			33
	3	50	56	48	50	29		86	46
	4	22	20	11	24	12		14	18
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		267	55	122	58	125		7	634
Making handicrafts	1		3		4	4			2
	2	5		23	4	6			6
	3	37	46	46	28	43		50	40
	4	58	51	31	64	47		50	53
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		114	35	26	25	51		2	253
Selling foodgrains	1	4	5	9	10	22			9
	2	40	55	55	48	52			45
	3	41	41	33	17	24	100	100	36
	4	14		3	24	2			10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		162	22	33	29	63	1	3	313
Selling vegetables and fruits	1	2	3	5	8	12			5
	2	19	17	19	42	46			27

	3	48	69	69	23	34		100	48
	4	32	10	7	27	8	100		20
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		120	29	42	26	67	1	1	286
Selling livestock	1	1		4	6	14			4
	2	25	30	50	34	53			36
	3	49	61	39	34	21		100	42
	4	26	9	7	25	13			18
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		183	33	74	32	80		5	407
Selling handicrafts	1			17	8	21			5
	2	8		17		29			10
	3	48	62		25	29			41
	4	44	39	67	67	21			44
%		100	100	100	100	100			100
Total sample		48	13	6	12	14			93
Concerning family members to work as wage labourers	1	7	7	8	8	10			8
	2	30	37	49	32	60			43
	3	47	54	33	42	21		100	37
	4	16	2	9	18	10	100		12
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		116	41	96	66	112	1	2	434
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind up to Rs. 100	1	2	4	2	6	6			3
	2	2	12	2	7	17			7
	3	23	27	47	38	41		30	33
	4	73	57	50	50	35	100	70	58
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		300	82	131	72	140	2	10	737
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind Rs. 100 - 500	1	3	5	2	16	11			6
	2	9	27	23	8	34			18
	3	35	43	54	43	39	50	30	41
	4	53	26	21	33	16	50	70	35
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		301	82	133	75	140	2	10	743
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind above Rs. 500	1	5	7	9	19	22			10
	2	20	51	46	18	47			33
	3	40	29	35	41	26	50	90	36
	4	35	12	10	23	6	50	10	21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		306	82	135	74	144	2	10	753
Regarding buying/selling of land/house and rent in/rent out of land ?	1	10	17	2	26	40	100		16
	2	35	35	26	23	43		20	34
	3	47	48	66	37	14		80	43
	4	8		6	14	3			7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Total sample		194	29	47	43	65	1	5	384
Regarding marriage of children	1	5	12		17	23	100		9
	2	29	51	40	28	57		13	37
	3	56	34	60	41	15		88	47
	4	10	2		14	5			7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		207	41	90	58	79	1	8	484

**Table 2.14: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Involvement in the Community by Ethnicity**

Decision Type	Level	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
To become of user groups, such as forest user group/drinking water user group/mothers group etc.	1	2	8		9	16			6
	2	15	13	17	25	24			18
	3	49	55	74	40	51	100	60	54
	4	34	25	10	26	9		40	23
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		308	80	132	77	144	2	10	753
Attending meetings related to community activities	1	3	7		13	18			7
	2	20	38	27	29	26			25
	3	50	42	62	35	45	50	50	49
	4	28	12	11	24	11	50	50	20
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		302	81	128	72	143	2	10	738
Involvement on physical activities such as put in labour, fund raising, going to DDC etc.	1	6	21	3	16	23		17	11
	2	28	34	40	26	34			32
	3	36	28	50	32	36		83	38
	4	30	17	8	26	7	100		19
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		212	47	115	57	123	1	6	561
Involvement on social activities such as advocacy against alcohol, gambling, property rights etc.	1	5	12	3	20	23			10
	2	20	34	21	22	23			22
	3	46	42	66	32	43	50	67	47
	4	30	12	10	26	11	50	33	21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		290	76	126	65	136	2	9	704

**Table 2.15: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Community Work by Ethnicity**

Decision Type	Responses	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Allowed to participate in user groups, such as forest user group/ drinking water user group / mother groups etc.	Never	10	4	6	17	13		20	10
	Occasionally	22	40	22	40	26		10	26
	Often	34	28	41	19	33	50	40	33
	Always	33	28	32	24	28	50	30	31
Total sample		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
%		310	81	139	78	149	2	10	769
Attended meetings related to community activities	Never	10	5	4	25	20			11
	Occasionally	38	40	60	36	46	50	50	44
	Often	24	37	25	21	24	50	20	25
	Always	28	18	12	18	11		30	20
Total sample		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
%		310	82	139	77	149	2	10	769
Reporting User Groups / Committee have accepted or listened to her suggestion	Never	15	10	8	41	27			18
	Occasionally	53	60	66	42	55	50	100	56
	Often	22	24	22	14	13			19
	Always	10	6	4	3	5	50		7
Total sample		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
%		309	82	139	78	149	2	10	769

Table 2.16: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Herself by Ethnicity ( Men's View)

Decision Type	Level	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri,Puri,Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar,Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai,Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika',daily clothes etc. for herself	1	0		1	2	1			1
	2	1	13	13	6	8			6
	3	24	32	59	47	58	100		40
	4	75	55	27	45	34		100	53
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		259	78	119	53	134	1	10	654
Attending literacy classes	1	1	4			1			1
	2	9	12	14	23	30			16
	3	56	60	80	56	54	100	67	61
	4	33	23	6	21	15		33	22
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		207	73	95	48	124	1	6	554
Buying medicine/seek medical treatment (ailments such as headaches, stomach for upsets, fever, cough, colds, etc.) for	1	0				2			1
	2	7	18	23	19	36			18
	3	54	63	70	62	52	100	40	58
	4	39	19	8	19	11		60	24
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		259	78	118	53	133	1	10	652
Medical treatment related to reproductive health (pregnancy, delivery and post partum stages) for herself	1	1	4	1	2	3			2
	2	19	38	23	29	47		10	28
	3	70	56	74	67	43	100	90	64
	4	10	1	1	2	7			6
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		222	71	74	42	104	1	10	524
Determining the number of children to have	1	2	7	1	2	7			4
	2	28	49	33	40	53		10	37
	3	64	44	65	56	38	100	90	56
	4	5		1	2	2			3
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		226	71	83	43	107	1	10	541
What is your influence in your mobility to fetch water/collect wood	1		1			1			0
	2	2	5	3	4	9			4
	3	20	7	71	28	46			34
	4	78	87	26	68	44	100	100	62
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total		240	75	112	53	131	1	8	620

Mobility within the same village to go to the health post or market	1	0			2	2			1
	2	9	18	20	21	30			17
	3	59	64	71	57	56	100	70	61
	4	32	18	9	21	12		30	21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		259	78	120	53	133	1	10	654
Mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day	1	1	1		2	3			1
	2	18	44	50	36	53			35
	3	66	47	44	53	39	100	100	54
	4	15	8	6	9	5			10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		259	78	120	53	134	1	10	655
Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village	1	4	10	2	19	13			8
	2	50	64	66	47	66		10	57
	3	43	26	31	32	19	100	90	34
	4	3		2	2	2			2
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		258	78	120	53	134	1	10	654

**Table 2.17: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Children by Ethnicity t (Men's View)**

Decision Type	Level	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, toys, books and stationary	1	3	2		9	3			2
	2	14	25	40	24	40			26
	3	51	62	51	42	46	100	75	51
	4	32	12	10	24	12		25	21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		236	68	105	45	119	1	8	582
Purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, toys, books and stationary	1	3	2		9	3			2
	2	14	25	40	24	40			26
	3	51	62	51	42	46	100	75	51
	4	32	12	10	24	12		25	21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		236	68	105	45	119	1	8	582
Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	1	1	3		4	2			2
	2	14	12	30	29	42			23
	3	42	47	66	44	47	100	67	49
	4	44	38	4	22	10		33	27
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		237	68	106	45	120	1	9	586

**Table 2.18: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Children by Ethnicity (Men's View )**

Decision Type	Level	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Purchasing of daily needs (eg small quantities of food for daily meals, salt, oil, spices, sugar, match etc.) for famil	1	1	1	1	4	2			1
	2	6	12	26	11	30			16
	3	33	57	54	53	49	100	10	44
	4	60	30	19	32	20		90	39
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Total sample		254	77	121	53	132	1	10	648
Growing Foodgrains	1	4	5		8	8			5
	2	38	31	61	35	63		33	47
	3	50	61	39	56	25	100	56	45
	4	7	3	1		4		11	4
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		207	59	104	48	112	1	9	540
Growing Vegetables and Fruits	1	1	3		9	4			2
	2	16	17	23	23	40			23
	3	51	54	73	37	43	100	29	53
	4	33	25	4	30	13		71	23
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		220	59	104	43	113	1	7	547
Rearing Livestock	1	2		1	10	5			3
	2	30	28	48	30	56			38
	3	54	59	49	55	31		100	49
	4	14	13	2	5	9			10
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		219	46	106	40	110		5	526
Making Handicrafts	1	1		5		4			2
	2	1		14		10			4
	3	37	41	48	62	48		50	43
	4	61	59	33	39	38		50	51
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		102	34	21	13	48		2	220
Selling Foodgrains	1	3	10	7	18	16			8
	2	55	45	84	65	56			57
	3	33	41	10	18	26	100	33	29
	4	9	3			2		67	6
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		132	29	31	17	61	1	3	274
Selling Vegetables and Fruits	1		10	2	12	8			4
	2	27	20	33	41	55			35
	3	55	67	63	41	32	100	100	52
	4	18	3	2	6	5			9
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		94	30	46	17	60	1	1	249
Selling Livestocks	1	1		3	11	6			3
	2	38	31	69	42	57			48
	3	48	66	26	42	29		80	41
	4	13	3	1	5	7		20	9
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		150	29	72	19	68		5	343



Selling Handicrafts	1			20		13			4
	2	6	13	20		20			10
	3	64	50	40	67	47			56
	4	31	38	20	33	20			30
%		100	100	100	100	100			100
Total sample		36	16	5	6	15			78
Buying Foodgrains	1	2	2	1	11	9			4
	2	24	26	46	26	37			31
	3	54	61	46	60	46		40	52
	4	20	11	6	4	9		60	13
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		177	54	82	47	93		5	458
Buying Vegetables and Fruits	1	0	1	1	4	4			2
	2	14	16	13	20	30			17
	3	44	50	74	65	50	100	30	52
	4	42	33	12	10	17		70	29
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		243	70	83	49	115	1	10	571
Buying Livestocks	1	0	1	1	4	5			2
	2	23	37	37	44	50		10	34
	3	50	52	57	48	37	100	30	48
	4	27	10	6	4	9		60	16
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		230	73	90	46	111	1	10	561
Buying Handicrafts	1	1	2		4	8			2
	2	5	17	12	22	15			10
	3	43	48	68	57	55		33	48
	4	51	33	20	17	23	100	67	40
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		150	52	25	23	40	1	9	300
Concerning family members to work as wage labourers	1	11	8	11	10	6			9
	2	42	22	55	36	64			47
	3	39	67	33	43	26		100	38
	4	8	3	1	12	4			5
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		84	36	75	42	84		2	323
Regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind up to Rs. 100	1	2	8	3	8	6			4
	2	2	8	4	8	16			6
	3	29	29	48	38	46		20	36
	4	66	56	46	46	32	100	80	53
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		255	77	115	50	127	1	10	635
Regarding borrowing/lending in	1	4	10	3	19	13			7

cash or kind Rs. 100-500	2	11	21	32	17	37			21
	3	38	48	51	56	38	100	40	43
	4	48	21	14	8	12		60	28
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		254	77	115	52	127	1	10	636
Regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind above Rs. 500	1	6	13	10	25	22			12
	2	20	46	61	30	52			37
	3	46	35	24	38	22	100	80	36
	4	29	7	5	8	5		20	15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		256	77	117	53	130	1	10	644
Regarding buying/selling of land/house and rent in/rent out of land	1	13	21	14	43	55			25
	2	37	39	21	17	28			31
	3	48	39	64	40	16	100		42
	4	3				2			2
%		100	100	100	100	100	100		100
Total sample		156	28	28	30	58	4		304
Regarding marriage of children	1	6	16		21	26			11
	2	36	46	37	33	47	13		38
	3	56	38	61	41	26	88		49
	4	2		1	5	1			2
%		100	100	100	100	100	100		100
Total sample		174	37	70	39	70	8		398

Table 2.19: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Family by Ethnicity (Men's View )

Decision Type	Level	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri,Puri,Y adav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar,Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai,Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Decision making to become member of user groups, such as forest user groups/drinking water user group/mothers groups et	1	2	3	2	10	9			4
	2	17	18	20	21	34		10	21
	3	54	68	73	52	50	100	40	58
	4	27	12	6	17	7		50	17
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		250	77	113	52	127	1	10	630
Decision making to attend meetings related to community activities	1	2	3	1	10	9			4
	2	25	40	31	25	36		10	30
	3	54	47	58	51	50	100	40	53
	4	20	10	10	14	5		50	14
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Total sample		248	77	109	49	127	1	10	621
Regarding physical activities involvement, such as put in labour, fund raising, going to DDC etc.	1	4	12	2	13	13			7
	2	33	42	52	33	47		29	41
	3	44	33	45	41	36		57	41
	4	20	14	2	13	4		14	11
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		172	43	101	39	108		7	470
Regarding social activities involvement, such as advocacy against alcohol, gambling, property rights etc.	1	4	7	2	16	14			7
	2	23	38	22	24	29		11	26
	3	47	42	71	42	50		56	51
	4	26	14	6	18	7		33	17
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		239	74	109	45	125		9	601

Table 2..20: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision concerning Community work by Ethnicity ( Men's View)

Women involvement In community work	Response	Ethnicity							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri,Puri,Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar,Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai,Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Allowed to participate in user groups, such as forest user group/drinking water user group/mothers group etc	Never	10	5	7	23	15		10	11
	Occasionally	20	30	18	32	24		20	23
	Often	40	46	46	23	35	100	40	40
	Always	29	19	28	23	26		30	27
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total		255	78	121	53	132	1	10	650
Attended meetings related to community activities	Never	11	4	4	28	20			12
	Occasionally	33	31	59	39	48		50	41
	Often	35	55	28	22	24	100	30	33
	Always	22	10	8	11	8		20	14
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total		255	78	120	54	131	1	10	649
Reporting User groups/Committee have accepted or listened to her suggestion	Never	15	8	8	37	26			17
	Occasionally	63	61	68	54	55		100	62
	Often	15	27	21	9	16	100		17
	Always	7	4	3		3			4
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total		253	77	121	54	127	1	10	643

**Table 2.21: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Herself by Educational Status**

Decision Type	Level	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily cloths etc. for herself	1	0	0	3		2			1
	2	7	4		2	3	2		4
	3	47	47	23	22	25	22		40
	4	46	49	74	76	70	76	100	55
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		300	244	73	46	64	46	3	776
Attending literacy classes	1	2	2	2					1
	2	16	13	3					11
	3	64	63	64	62	58	50	50	62
	4	19	22	31	39	42	50	50	25
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		260	242	58	26	36	36	2	660
Buying medicine/seek medical treatment (ailments such as headaches, stomach for upsets, fever, cough, colds etc.) for her	1	2	1	3					1
	2	19	13	1	2	5			12
	3	59	57	58	50	44	35	33	55
	4	20	29	38	48	52	65	67	32
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		300	244	73	46	64	46	3	776
Medical treatment related to reproductive post partum stages for herself	1	6	2	2					3
	2	30	23	14	19	8	9		23
	3	54	65	64	64	78	70	33	62
	4	10	10	21	17	14	21	67	13
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		251	194	63	42	50	33	3	636
Determining the number of children to have	1	9	2	2	7		3		5
	2	40	31	25	31	29	24		33
	3	43	62	61	57	67	62	100	55
	4	8	5	13	5	4	12		7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		259	206	64	42	48	34	3	656
What is your influence in your mobility to fetch water/collect wood	1		0	2					0
	2	5	5		2		3		4
	3	32	45	17	16	17	6		31
	4	64	50	82	81	83	91	100	65
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		292	233	65	43	53	35	2	723
Mobility within the same village to	1	1	1	3					1

go to the healthpost or market	2	16	12	3	4	5	2		11
	3	64	62	56	59	56	44	33	60
	4	19	25	38	37	39	54	67	28
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		296	244	73	46	64	46	3	772
Mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day	1	2	2	3			2		2
	2	33	33	14	13	19	11		27
	3	50	49	66	63	61	61	33	54
	4	15	16	18	24	20	26	67	17
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		300	244	73	46	64	46	3	776
Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village	1	10	3	7	7	3	7		7
	2	57	53	41	37	41	41		51
	3	27	34	41	50	53	50	67	36
	4	6	9	11	7	3	2	33	7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		296	244	73	46	64	46	3	772

Table 2.22: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Children by Educational Status

Decision Type	Level	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, toys, books and stationary	1	3	1	8		4	6		3
	2	30	22	11	10	6	11		22
	3	51	47	48	45	46	37	33	48
	4	16	29	33	45	44	46	67	27
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		281	219	64	42	50	35	3	694
Sending children to school	1	5	2	7			6		4
	2	36	34	15	23	15	13		30
	3	44	51	60	62	69	50	67	51
	4	15	14	18	15	17	31	33	16
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		275	216	60	39	48	32	3	673
Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	1	4	1	3			3		2
	2	23	22	10	7	6			18
	3	40	60	44	46	45	29	33	47
	4	34	17	43	46	49	68	67	33
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		281	219	63	41	51	34	3	692

**Table 2.23: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her family by Educational Status**

Decision Type	Level	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Purchasing daily consuming goods (Foods, salt, oil, spices, sugar etc.)	1	2	1	1		2			1
	2	17	11	6	9	6	9		12
	3	50	48	38	38	42	26		45
	4	32	40	56	53	50	65	100	42
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		297	241	72	45	64	46	3	768
Growing foodgrains	1	4	3	5	7	4	10		4
	2	49	41	32	20	36	40	50	42
	3	37	46	46	56	51	40	50	43
	4	11	10	18	17	9	10		11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		260	206	57	41	45	20	2	631
Growing vegetables and fruits	1	2	2	2	3		3		2
	2	21	22	13	5	15	17		19
	3	50	58	48	55	44	30	100	51
	4	27	20	38	38	42	50		29
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		248	200	61	40	48	30	2	629
Rearing livestock	1	2	2	2	3	7	3		3
	2	41	32	19	14	30	41		33
	3	39	51	58	57	54	28	100	46
	4	18	15	21	27	9	28		18
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		252	214	57	37	43	29	2	634
Making handicrafts	1	1	3	3					2
	2	11	6	3		4	5		6
	3	27	52	59	37	31	30	50	40
	4	61	40	35	63	65	65	50	53
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		84	73	29	19	26	20	2	253
Selling foodgrains	1	10	9	9	10	10	4		9
	2	51	44	31	24	52	52	50	45
	3	29	39	49	43	33	30	50	36
	4	10	8	11	24	5	13		10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		121	90	35	21	21	23	2	313
Selling vegetables and fruits	1	7	4	6	13				5

	2	37	26	18	7	13	25	50	27
	3	39	51	62	47	60	38	50	48
	4	18	19	15	33	27	38		20
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		104	108	34	15	15	8	2	286
Selling livestock	1	4	5	4	5	4			4
	2	46	31	24	14	35	37		36
	3	35	44	59	48	35	37	100	42
	4	14	19	13	33	27	26		18
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		158	135	46	21	26	19	2	407
Selling handicrafts	1	11	7		13				5
	2	33	7	8					10
	3	22	40	75	25	40	46	50	41
	4	33	47	17	63	60	54	50	44
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		18	30	12	8	10	13	2	93
Concerning family members to work as wage labourers	1	4	10	17		28		50	8
	2	49	42	33	38	28			43
	3	38	36	27	44	39	71	50	37
	4	9	13	23	19	6	29		12
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		202	159	30	16	18	7	2	434
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind up to Rs. 100	1	3	3	7	2	2			3
	2	10	7	3		3			7
	3	40	35	27	19	18	15		33
	4	47	55	63	79	77	85	100	58
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		285	230	71	42	61	46	2	737
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind Rs. 100 - 500	1	9	5	7	2	2			6
	2	24	17	11	5	13	9		18
	3	44	44	39	37	36	26		41
	4	24	34	43	56	49	65	100	35
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		289	232	70	43	61	46	2	743
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind above Rs. 500	1	14	11	9	5	3	4		10
	2	40	32	32	28	19	13		33
	3	32	38	33	42	47	39		36
	4	14	19	26	26	31	44	100	21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		292	237	69	43	64	46	2	753
Regarding buying/selling of land/house and rent in/rent out of land ?	1	32	10	13	9	7	15		16
	2	34	35	31	27	32	39		34

	3	27	50	40	59	61	39	50	43
	4	7	5	17	5		8	50	7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		109	133	48	22	44	26	2	384
Regarding marriage of children	1	14	5	7	7	4	12		9
	2	46	37	27	21	21	18		37
	3	31	53	56	68	75	59	100	47
	4	9	5	11	4		12		7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		195	169	45	28	28	17	2	484

**Table 2.24: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision concerning Her Involvement in the community by Educational Status**

Decision Type	Level	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
To become of user groups, such as forest user group/drinking water user group/mothers group etc.	1	10	4	4		2	2		6
	2	23	17	20	16	11			18
	3	50	61	51	57	54	44		54
	4	18	19	25	27	33	54	100	23
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		292	235	71	44	63	46	2	753
Attending meetings related to community activities	1	10	6	6		2	4		7
	2	34	20	31	21	11	7		25
	3	44	55	39	48	60	50		49
	4	12	19	24	32	27	39	100	20
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		284	229	70	44	63	46	2	738
Involvement on physical activities such as put in labour, fund raising, going to DDC etc.	1	17	9	9	11	4	4		11
	2	41	31	35	11	22	4		32
	3	30	45	36	46	44	33		38
	4	12	16	20	32	29	58	100	19
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		204	203	55	28	45	24	2	561
Involvement on social activities such as advocacy against alcohol, gambling, property rights etc.	1	15	9	7	7	2			10
	2	27	20	23	12	17	17		22
	3	43	55	44	49	48	43		47
	4	15	16	26	32	33	41	100	21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		266	226	69	41	58	42	2	704



**Table 2.25: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision concerning Community work by Educational Status (women)**

Decision Type	Level	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Allowed to participate in user groups, such as forest user group/ drinking water user group / mother groups etc.	Never	14	8	14	4	5	4		10
	Occasionally	32	23	41	15	9	22		26
	Often	30	39	25	35	39	29		33
	Always	25	30	21	46	47	44	100	31
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		297	241	73	46	64	45	3	769
Attended meetings related to community activities	Never	18	8	11	7	5	2		11
	Occasionally	45	48	47	35	33	31		44
	Often	24	28	23	28	19	29		25
	Always	13	16	19	30	44	38	100	20
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		296	242	73	46	64	45	3	769
Reporting User Groups / Committee have accepted or listened to her suggestion	Never	26	16	17	13	5	2		18
	Occasionally	57	60	57	48	52	49		56
	Often	15	19	14	33	30	36		19
	Always	3	6	13	7	14	13	100	7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		297	242	72	46	64	45	3	769

**Table 2.26: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Herself by Educational Status (Men's View)**

DecisionType	Level	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily clothes etc. for herself	1	0	1	2		2	3	0	1
	2	10	5	5	5	0	0	0	6
	3	45	46	26	29	30	21	33	40
	4	45	48	67	66	69	77	67	53
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		249	203	61	38	61	39	3	654
Attending literacy classes	1	2	1	4					1
	2	22	17	12		6			16
	3	60	60	60	67	64	57	50	61
	4	16	22	24	33	31	43	50	22
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		214	201	50	21	36	30	2	554
Buying medicine/seek medical treatment (ailments such as headaches, stomach for upsets, fever, cough, colds, etc.) for	1	0		3					1
	2	26	20	10	5	7			18
	3	62	56	61	62	54	41	33	58
	4	11	24	26	33	39	59	67	24
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		246	203	61	39	61	39	3	652
Medical treatment related to reproductive health (pregnancy, delivery and post partum stages) for herself	1	3	2	2		2			2
	2	40	31	15	9	9	10		28
	3	53	66	67	83	79	83	33	64
	4	4	2	15	9	11	7	67	6
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		204	154	52	35	47	29	3	524
Determining the number of children to have	1	7	1	2	3				4
	2	49	33	29	29	30	21		37
	3	43	64	62	69	66	76	67	56
	4	2	3	8		4	3	33	3
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		212	163	52	35	47	29	3	541
What is your influence in your mobility to fetch water/collect wood	1			2			3		0
	2	5	4	4	3	4			4
	3	32	52	18	21	17	9	33	34
	4	63	44	76	76	79	88	67	62
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		245	192	55	38	53	34	3	620

Mobility within the same village to go to the health post or market	1	0	1	3					1
	2	23	19	12	8	7	5		17
	3	65	62	59	54	59	49	33	61
	4	11	19	26	39	34	46	67	21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		248	203	61	39	61	39	3	654
Mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day	1	2	1	3					1
	2	47	38	25	13	20	13		35
	3	45	53	66	67	67	62	67	54
	4	7	8	7	21	13	26	33	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		249	203	61	39	61	39	3	655
Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village	1	11	3	12	8	5	5		8
	2	64	60	51	39	48	45		57
	3	24	35	34	49	48	47	100	34
	4	1	3	3	5		3		2
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		249	203	61	39	61	38	3	654

**Table 2.27: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Children by Educational Status (Men's View)**

DecisionType	Level	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, toys, books and stationary	1	4	2	4				33	2
	2	35	28	15	6	11	10		26
	3	50	50	51	56	60	55		51
	4	11	21	30	39	30	35	67	21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		230	184	53	36	47	29	3	582
Sending children to school	1	4	1	2				33	2
	2	46	40	23	17	13	19		36
	3	43	52	67	71	78	59		53
	4	8	7	8	11	9	22	67	9
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		224	183	52	35	45	27	3	569
Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	1	3	1	2				33	2
	2	32	25	13	3	10	3		23
	3	36	61	62	61	50	31		49
	4	29	13	23	36	40	66	67	27
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		231	186	53	36	48	29	3	586

Table 2.28: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Family by Educational Status (Men's View)

DecisionType	Level	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Purchasing of daily needs (eg small quantities of food for daily meals, salt, oil, spices, sugar, match etc.) for famil	1	2	1	2				33	1
	2	20	18	8	8	10	5		16
	3	49	43	47	38	38	39		44
	4	30	38	43	55	52	56	67	39
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		244	202	60	40	60	39	3	648
Growing Foodgrains	1	4	3	8	3	4	11	50	5
	2	55	45	31	29	44	39	50	47
	3	38	48	54	60	47	44		45
	4	3	4	6	9	4	6		4
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		216	176	48	35	45	18	2	540
Growing Vegetables and Fruits	1	2	2	4	3		4	50	2
	2	28	26	9	8	19	8		23
	3	46	58	60	57	56	36	50	53
	4	24	14	26	32	26	52		23
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		212	175	53	37	43	25	2	547
Rearing Livestock	1	3	2	6	3	3		50	3
	2	50	37	19	15	39	25		38
	3	39	51	65	61	54	63	50	49
	4	8	10	10	21	5	13		10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		203	177	48	33	39	24	2	526
Making Handicrafts	1	4						50	2
	2	6	5	4			5		4
	3	27	62	56	50	36	26		43
	4	63	33	41	50	64	68	50	51
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		71	63	27	16	22	19	2	220
Selling Foodgrains	1	10	8	6	6	11	5		8
	2	58	66	44	35	74	38	100	57
	3	28	23	44	47	16	38		29
	4	5	4	6	12		19		6
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		102	80	34	17	19	21	1	274

Selling Vegetables and Fruits	1	6	3	3	10	8			4
	2	49	34	22	10	8	13		35
	3	42	52	59	70	77	63	100	52
	4	3	11	16	10	8	25		9
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		88	97	32	10	13	8	1	249
Selling Livestocks	1	3	2	3	6	5			3
	2	57	45	37	33	36	47		48
	3	35	45	47	56	41	41	100	41
	4	5	9	13	6	18	12		9
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		133	114	38	18	22	17	1	343
Selling Handicrafts	1	14			25				4
	2	29	5	18					10
	3	29	65	65	75	60	50	100	56
	4	29	30	18		40	50		30
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		14	20	17	4	10	12	1	78
Buying Foodgrains	1	5	4	6	4	2		33	4
	2	38	28	29	25	19	24	33	31
	3	50	53	59	50	60	43		52
	4	8	15	6	21	19	33	33	13
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		171	138	49	28	48	21	3	458
Buying Vegetables and Fruits	1	2	1	3				33	2
	2	23	18	12	11	14	3		17
	3	51	57	58	54	45	38	33	52
	4	25	24	27	35	41	60	33	29
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		216	163	59	37	56	37	3	571
Buying Livestocks	1	2	2	4				33	2
	2	46	33	30	20	18	16		34
	3	46	49	46	54	55	46		48
	4	6	16	21	26	27	38	67	16
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		209	165	57	35	55	37	3	561
Buying Handicrafts	1	2	3	3				33	2
	2	13	9	11	10	6	7		10
	3	47	63	63	42	29	33		48
	4	38	25	23	48	65	60	67	40
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		92	75	35	31	34	30	3	300
Concerning family members to work as wage labourers	1	4	14	21		7	10	50	9
	2	54	47	46	25	36	10		47
	3	38	34	25	67	50	70	50	38
	4	4	5	8	8	7	10		5
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Total sample		144	117	24	12	14	10	2	323
Regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind up to Rs. 100	1	5	3	10	3		3	33	4
	2	10	6	7					6
	3	43	43	23	23	27	15		36
	4	42	49	61	74	73	82	67	53
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		241	193	61	39	59	39	3	635
Regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind Rs. 100-500	1	11	5	12	5		5	33	7
	2	31	23	13	5	12	3		21
	3	42	49	48	44	36	26		43
	4	17	23	28	46	53	67	67	28
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		242	193	61	39	59	39	3	636
Regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind above Rs. 500	1	18	11	13	8	2	5	33	12
	2	44	44	31	21	23	8		37
	3	29	34	46	51	43	41	33	36
	4	9	12	10	21	32	46	33	15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		243	199	61	39	60	39	3	644
Regarding buying/selling of land/house and rent in/rent out of land	1	43	17	24	12	13	11	33	25
	2	31	31	34	18	37	33		31
	3	25	52	37	65	50	50	67	42
	4	1		5	6		6		2
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		91	96	41	17	38	18	3	304
Regarding marriage of children	1	15	7	11	4	7	17		11
	2	51	37	27	17	21	8		38
	3	33	55	57	74	71	67	100	49
	4	1	1	5	4		8		2
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		153	143	37	23	28	12	2	398

**Table 2.29: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision concerning Her Involvement in the community by Educational Status (Men's View)**

DecisionType	Level	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Decision making to become member of user groups, such as forest user groups/drinking water user group/mothers groups et	1	7	3	5		2			4
	2	26	22	25	13	12	8		21
	3	55	62	58	61	60	44	50	58
	4	12	13	12	26	27	49	50	17
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		243	191	57	38	60	39	2	630
Decision making to attend meetings related to community activities	1	7	3	4					4
	2	38	27	41	18	17	15		30
	3	47	57	46	61	62	49	50	53
	4	8	14	9	21	22	36	50	14
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		237	189	56	38	60	39	2	621
Regarding physical activities involvement, such as put in labour, fund raising, going to DDC etc.	1	14	3	9	4				7
	2	52	38	42	13	33	22		41
	3	30	48	42	61	50	28	50	41
	4	5	11	7	22	17	50	50	11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		162	178	45	23	42	18	2	470
Regarding social activities involvement, such as advocacy against alcohol, gambling, property rights etc.	1	12	4	9	3				7
	2	33	21	33	9	22	19		26
	3	43	62	47	54	52	44	50	51
	4	12	13	12	34	26	36	50	17
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		228	184	58	35	58	36	2	601

**Table 2.30: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision concerning Community work by Educational Status (Men's View)**

Women involvement in community work	Response	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Allowed to participate in user groups, such as forest user group/drinking water user group/mothers group etc	Never	15	9	13	3	10		33	11
	Occasionally	25	19	51	18	7	16		23
	Often	37	46	30	38	41	42		40
	Always	23	25	7	43	43	42	67	27
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		245	202	61	40	61	38	3	650
Attended meetings related to community activities	Never	16	10	17	8	8			12
	Occasionally	42	52	47	30	17	29		41
	Often	33	28	28	38	38	45	33	33
	Always	9	10	8	25	37	26	67	14
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		246	202	60	40	60	38	3	649
Reporting User groups/Committee have accepted or listened to her suggestion	Never	20	18	20	8	13			17
	Occasionally	62	63	63	62	58	61	33	62
	Often	16	16	14	26	18	29		17
	Always	2	4	3	5	10	11	67	4
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		244	200	59	39	60	38	3	643



Table 2.31: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Herself by Type of Family

Decision Type	Level	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily cloths etc. for herself	1	0	1	1		1
	2	4	4	9	2	4
	3	39	40	54	12	40
	4	56	55	37	86	55
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		351	271	104	50	776
Attending literacy classes	1	1	1	3		1
	2	13	7	22	2	11
	3	62	73	58	17	62
	4	24	19	17	81	25
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		291	237	90	42	660
Buying medicine/seek medical treatment (ailments such as headaches, stomach for upsets, fever, cough,colds etc.) for her	1	1	1	1	2	1
	2	13	8	21	6	12
	3	52	66	59	14	55
	4	34	25	19	78	32
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		351	271	104	50	776
Medical treatment related to reproductive post partum stages for herself	1	3	3	7		3
	2	22	22	32	14	23
	3	62	66	55	37	62
	4	13	9	7	49	13
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		296	232	73	35	636
Determining the number of children to have	1	6	5	7		5
	2	33	33	43	19	33
	3	55	58	43	49	55
	4	7	3	8	32	7
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		306	238	75	37	656
What is your influence in your mobility to fetch water/collect wood	1	0	0			0
	2	4	2	6	4	4
	3	32	26	50	16	31
	4	64	72	44	80	65
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		322	250	102	49	723

Mobility within the same village to go to the healthpost or market	1	1	1	1		1
	2	11	9	22	2	11
	3	59	68	63	25	60
	4	30	23	14	74	28
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		350	269	104	49	772
Mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day	1	1	1	3	4	2
	2	26	28	41	6	27
	3	56	59	46	20	54
	4	17	11	10	70	17
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		351	271	104	50	776
Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village	1	7	6	8	2	7
	2	50	54	58	15	51
	3	37	37	29	31	36
	4	5	3	5	52	7
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		350	271	103	48	772

**Table 2.32: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Children by Type of Family**

Decision Type	Level	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, toys, books and stationary	1	3	4	3	3	3
	2	21	23	29	5	22
	3	47	53	53	15	48
	4	30	20	15	78	27
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		326	241	87	40	694
Sending children to school	1	2	6	4	3	4
	2	33	26	42	5	30
	3	52	58	45	15	51
	4	14	10	10	78	16
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		318	233	82	40	673
Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	1	2	3	3	3	2
	2	19	14	34	3	18
	3	52	45	48	13	47
	4	28	38	15	83	33
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		323	240	89	40	692

Table 2.33: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her family by Type of Family

Decision Type	Level	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Purchasing daily consuming goods (Foods, salt, oil, spices, sugar etc.)	1	1	2	3		1
	2	11	11	24	2	12
	3	45	49	49	17	45
	4	44	38	24	81	42
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		348	270	103	47	768
Growing foodgrains	1	5	3	5	3	4
	2	42	40	59	6	42
	3	44	49	29	28	43
	4	10	7	7	64	11
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		264	234	97	36	631
Growing vegetables and fruits	1	1	2	2	3	2
	2	18	15	37	3	19
	3	53	54	50	32	51
	4	28	30	12	63	29
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		264	234	93	38	629
Rearing livestock	1	2	4	2		3
	2	33	30	55	5	33
	3	48	53	33	29	46
	4	17	13	10	66	18
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		275	227	91	41	634
Making handicrafts	1		3	3		2
	2	8	3	9	7	6
	3	38	39	57	14	40
	4	54	55	31	79	53
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		108	96	35	14	253
Selling foodgrains	1	5	14	11		9
	2	45	42	63	28	45
	3	40	40	20	17	36
	4	10	4	7	56	10
%		100	100	100	100	100

Total sample		134	115	46	18	313
Selling vegetables and fruits	1	3	10	4		5
	2	27	20	43	22	27
	3	51	55	39	11	48
	4	19	15	14	67	20
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		128	91	49	18	286
Selling livestock	1	1	8	7		4
	2	38	30	49	17	36
	3	45	48	32	8	42
	4	16	13	12	75	18
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		181	143	59	24	407
Selling handicrafts	1	2	9	11		5
	2	13	6		20	10
	3	40	47	33	20	41
	4	45	38	56	60	44
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		47	32	9	5	93
Concerning family members to work as wage labourers	1	4	15	8		8
	2	48	38	49	15	43
	3	37	41	35	26	37
	4	11	6	8	59	12
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		191	144	72	27	434
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind up to Rs. 100	1	3	4	3		3
	2	8	6	7	2	7
	3	28	35	53	9	33
	4	61	55	37	89	58
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		332	261	98	46	737
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind Rs. 100 - 500	1	5	8	5		6
	2	17	17	29	4	18
	3	40	45	44	17	41
	4	38	29	22	79	35
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		335	261	100	47	743
Borrowing/lending in cash or kind above Rs. 500	1	9	12	15	4	10
	2	32	33	46	2	33
	3	38	39	27	19	36
	4	21	15	13	75	21
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		341	262	103	47	753

Regarding buying/selling of land/house and rent in/rent out of land ?	1	16	20	15	4	16
	2	32	38	42	4	34
	3	46	41	42	35	43
	4	6	1	2	58	7
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		177	128	53	26	384
Regarding marriage of children	1	10	8	10	5	9
	2	37	39	48	13	37
	3	51	50	38	23	47
	4	2	2	3	59	7
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		208	179	58	39	484

**Table 2.34: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision concerning Her Involvement in the community by Type of Family**

Decision Type	Level	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
To become of user groups, such as forest user group/drinking water user group/mothers group etc.	1	5	5	11	2	6
	2	22	14	19	4	18
	3	50	63	59	15	54
	4	23	18	11	79	23
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		342	261	103	47	753
Attending meetings related to community activities	1	6	7	10	2	7
	2	29	22	28	7	25
	3	44	58	54	15	49
	4	21	13	8	76	20
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		336	256	100	46	738
Involvement on physical activities such as put in labour, fund raising, going to DDC etc.	1	11	11	17	5	11
	2	35	31	36	12	32
	3	37	46	38	17	38
	4	18	13	9	67	19
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		272	166	81	42	561
Involvement on social activities such as advocacy against alcohol, gambling, property rights etc.	1	10	12	12	2	10
	2	23	20	26	15	22
	3	45	55	53	17	47
	4	22	14	9	67	21
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		315	242	99	48	704

**Table 2.35: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision concerning Community work by Type of Family**

Women involvement in community work	Response	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Allowed to participate in user groups, such as forest user group/ drinking water user group / mother groups etc.	Never	9	11	11	6	10
	Occasionally	28	26	20	27	26
	Often	30	35	40	31	33
	Always	33	27	29	37	31
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		345	271	104	49	769
Attended meetings related to community activities	Never	11	12	15	2	11
	Occasionally	41	47	51	27	44
	Often	25	25	20	41	25
	Always	23	16	15	31	20
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		346	271	103	49	769
Reporting User Groups / Committee have accepted or listened to her suggestion	Never	16	20	23	8	18
	Occasionally	56	58	56	43	56
	Often	21	16	15	33	19
	Always	7	6	6	16	7
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		346	270	104	49	769

**Table 2.36 Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Herself by Type of Family (Men's view)**

Decision Type	Level	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Purchase of bangles, beads, 'tika', daily clothes etc. for herself	1	1	1			1
	2	6	6	10		6
	3	39	37	57	22	40
	4	54	56	33	78	53
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		298	241	88	27	654
Attending literacy classes	1	2	0	3		1
	2	17	12	30	5	16
	3	58	67	58	30	60
	4	24	21	9	65	22
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		246	214	74	20	554
Buying medicine/seek medical treatment (ailments such as headaches, stomach for upsets, fever, cough, colds, etc.) for	1	1	0			0
	2	19	14	28	11	18
	3	55	64	61	22	58
	4	25	21	11	67	24
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		297	241	87	27	652
Medical treatment related to reproductive health (pregnancy, delivery and post partum stages) for herself	1	2	2	2		2
	2	30	23	35	33	28
	3	63	67	58	47	64
	4	5	7	5	20	6
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		246	203	60	15	524
Determining the number of children to have	1	4	4	2		4
	2	39	33	46	33	37
	3	56	59	49	47	56
	4	1	4	3	20	3
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		256	209	61	15	541
What is your influence in your mobility to fetch water/collect wood	1	1				0
	2	7	2	3	4	4
	3	33	28	55	19	34
	4	60	70	42	78	62
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		276	231	86	27	620

Mobility within the same village to go to the health post or market	1	1	1			1
	2	15	14	33	7	17
	3	63	66	51	33	61
	4	21	19	16	59	21
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		299	240	88	27	654
Mobility to go outside the village but returning the same day	1	1	1	2		1
	2	33	34	52	11	35
	3	56	58	40	41	54
	4	10	7	6	48	10
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		299	241	88	27	655
Mobility and spending one night or more outside the village	1	6	9	10		7
	2	60	54	64	30	57
	3	32	37	25	52	34
	4	1	1	1	19	2
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		298	241	88	27	654

**Table 2.37: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her Children by Type of Family (Men's view)**

Decision Type	Level	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Purchase of clothes, extra food, milk, toys, books and stationary	1	2	4	1		2
	2	27	20	43	10	26
	3	49	58	46	15	51
	4	22	19	9	75	21
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		273	215	74	20	582
Sending children to school	1	2	4			2
	2	37	30	54	11	36
	3	56	58	40	16	53
	4	6	8	6	74	9
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		268	210	72	19	569
Buying medicine or seeking medical treatment for children when they fall ill	1	1	2			2
	2	26	15	40	5	23
	3	51	50	45	20	48
	4	22	33	14	75	27
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		273	216	77	20	586



**Table 2.38: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision Concerning Her family by Type of Family (Mens' view)**

Decision Type	Level	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Purchasing of daily needs (eg small quantities of food for daily meals, salt, oil, spices, sugar, match etc.) for famil	1	1	2	1		1
	2	16	13	27		16
	3	42	46	51	24	44
	4	41	39	20	76	39
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		295	240	88	25	648
Growing Foodgrains	1	3	7	5		5
	2	48	43	62		46
	3	45	48	31	63	45
	4	3	3	2	37	4
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		231	209	81	19	540
Growing Vegetables and Fruits	1	0	4	3		2
	2	25	15	41		22
	3	53	53	49	59	52
	4	22	28	8	41	23
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		237	209	79	22	547
Rearing Livestock	1	2	5	1		3
	2	39	34	59		38
	3	50	52	35	62	49
	4	9	9	5	38	10
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		230	197	78	21	526
Making Handicrafts	1		4	4		2
	2	5	4	4		4
	3	41	41	54	50	43
	4	54	52	38	50	51
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		101	85	26	8	220
Selling Foodgrains	1	5	14	5		8
	2	60	49	80	17	57
	3	30	34	14	33	29
	4	4	4	2	50	6
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		115	103	44	12	274

Selling Vegetables and Fruits	1	2	7	7		4
	2	37	27	47	11	35
	3	53	57	42	44	52
	4	9	9	4	44	9
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		114	81	45	9	249
Selling Livestocks	1	1	6	2		3
	2	49	44	60	8	48
	3	41	44	35	42	41
	4	9	6	2	50	8
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		157	126	48	12	343
Selling Handicrafts	1	3	4	14		4
	2	15	7			10
	3	51	61	71	50	56
	4	31	29	14	50	29
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		39	28	7	4	78
Buying Foodgrains	1	1	9	4		4
	2	31	27	46		31
	3	53	56	44	33	52
	4	15	9	7	67	13
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		226	163	57	12	458
Buying Vegetables and Fruits	1	0	3	3		2
	2	17	15	29	5	17
	3	53	52	53	25	52
	4	29	30	15	70	29
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		262	217	72	20	571
Buying Livestocks	1	0	3	3		2
	2	32	33	50	5	34
	3	50	51	38	40	48
	4	18	13	9	55	16
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		256	209	76	20	561
Buying Handicrafts	1		3	7		2
	2	10	11	7	7	10
	3	45	52	61	21	48
	4	45	34	25	71	40
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		130	128	28	14	300
Concerning family members to work as wage	1	5	14	13	8	9

labourers	2	52	41	52	31	47
	3	39	43	31	23	38
	4	5	3	4	38	5
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		152	110	48	13	323
Regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind up to Rs. 100	1	4	4	5		4
	2	7	6	6	4	6
	3	34	33	58	19	36
	4	55	57	31	78	53
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		286	236	86	27	635
Regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind Rs. 100-500	1	7	9	7		7
	2	22	17	36	11	21
	3	42	46	45	19	43
	4	29	28	13	70	28
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		286	236	87	27	636
Regarding borrowing/lending in cash or kind above Rs. 500	1	9	15	17	4	12
	2	37	34	53	15	37
	3	39	37	24	26	36
	4	15	14	6	56	15
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		293	236	88	27	644
Regarding buying/selling of land/house and rent in/rent out of land	1	25	27	25	6	25
	2	30	35	36	6	31
	3	46	37	39	56	42
	4				31	2
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		142	110	36	16	304
Regarding marriage of children	1	11	9	16		11
	2	35	42	45	23	38
	3	53	49	39	45	49
	4	1			32	2
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		166	161	49	22	398

**Table 2.39: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision concerning Her Involvement in the community by Type of Family (Mens' view)**

Decision Type	Level	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Decision making to become member of user groups, such as forest user groups/drinking water user group/mothers groups et	1	5	4	5		4
	2	24	15	31	8	21
	3	53	66	60	35	58
	4	18	15	5	58	17
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		288	229	87	26	630
Decision making to attend meetings related to community activities	1	4	4	4		4
	2	29	30	36	16	30
	3	52	55	54	28	52
	4	14	12	6	56	14
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		285	226	85	25	621
Regarding physical activities involvement, such as put in labour, fund raising, going to DDC etc.	1	6	8	9		7
	2	40	39	54	25	41
	3	41	47	31	30	41
	4	13	6	6	45	11
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		232	151	67	20	470
Regarding social activities involvement, such as advocacy against alcohol, gambling, property rights etc.	1	6	8	8		7
	2	27	22	34	19	26
	3	49	55	53	35	51
	4	18	15	5	46	16
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		274	218	83	26	601

**Table 2.40: Distribution of Sampled Women Beneficiaries by Type and Level of Her Decision concerning Community work by Type of Family (Mens' view)**

Women involvement in community work	Response	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Allowed to participate in user groups, such as forest user group/drinking water user group/mothers group etc	Never	10	13	13	4	11
	Occasionally	28	20	15	25	23
	Often	36	41	51	36	40
	Always	27	27	22	36	27
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		293	241	88	28	650
Attended meetings related to community activities	Never	11	15	12		12
	Occasionally	43	36	51	30	41
	Often	30	35	27	52	33
	Always	15	14	10	19	14
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		293	240	89	27	649
Reporting User groups/Committee have accepted or listened to her suggestion	Never	14	20	22	4	17
	Occasionally	61	62	61	63	62
	Often	21	13	13	30	17
	Always	4	5	5	4	4
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		288	240	88	27	643

**Table 3.1: Direct Well-being Expenditures, Indirect Well-Being Expenditures and Expenditures that are not related to Well Being by District (Conventional Method)**

Expenditure Type	Amount	District					Total	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Staples (Rice, wheat, flour, etc.)	Rs	12,258	8,049	5,502	14,516	4,928	9,821	10,458
	%	7.1	7.9	11.1	12.4	7.7	9.6	17.6
Vegetables and fruits	Rs	5,089	2,837	1,092	5,917	1,015	3,356	2,560
	%	3.0	2.8	2.2	5.1	1.6	3.3	4.3
Animal/poultry proteins	Rs	5,754	4,042	2,354	4,507	2,631	3,758	2,697
	%	3.3	4.0	4.8	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.5
Dairy products	Rs	3,382	2,850	1,001	3,448	1,975	2,845	1,781
	%	2.0	2.8	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	3
Spices and cooking oil	Rs	3,187	2,155	1,250	4,106	1,873	2,516	2,539
	%	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.5	4.3
Food items total	Rs	29,670	19,933	11,199	32,493	12,422	22,296	20,035
	%	17.2	19.5	22.6	27.8	19.3	21.9	33.8
Clothing	Rs	5,897	5,097	4,533	5,116	4,998	5,121	4,908
	%	3.4	5.0	9.1	4.4	7.8	5.0	8.3
Shelter/house repair/rent	Rs	63,451	38,313	5,854	39,440	13,718	32,888	4,802
	%	36.9	37.5	11.8	33.8	21.3	32.2	8.1
Education/reading material/newspaper	Rs	7,826	6,315	3,097	7,931	5,694	6,114	3,488
	%	4.5	6.2	6.2	6.8	8.9	6.0	5.9
Health	Rs	4,333	4,056	3,767	5,181	9,026	5,150	3,479
	%	2.5	4.0	7.6	4.4	14.0	5.0	5.9
Lighting and cooking fuel (wood, kerosene, electricity etc.)	Rs	2,656	2,692	859	2,948	2,069	2,246	1,785
	%	1.5	2.6	1.7	2.5	3.2	2.2	3
Direct Well Being Expenditures	Rs	113,834	76,405	29,309	93,110	47,927	73,816	38,497
	%	66.2	74.7	59.2	79.8	74.5	72.4	64.9
Savings	Rs	9,817	4,195	1,776	1,460	1,189	3,422	2,806
	%	5.7	4.1	3.6	1.3	1.8	3.4	4.7
Ornaments such as gold and silver	Rs	22,545	8,562	8,768	5,015	5,046	9,609	4,491
	%	13.1	8.4	17.7	4.3	7.8	9.4	7.6
Expenditures for income generation activities such as farm equipment, seeds, fertilizers, transportation costs etc.	Rs	9,549	2,223	4,075	2,727	2,680	4,141	3,322
	%	5.6	2.2	8.2	2.3	4.2	4.1	5.6
Donations for social actions	Rs	754	237	540	563	448	505	357
	%	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Expenditures related to well being	Rs	42,664	15,218	15,159	9,765	9,363	17,676	10,976
	%	24.8	14.9	30.6	8.4	14.6	17.3	18.5
Social occasions/festivals/pujas	Rs	5,076	2,241	1,444	4,807	1,486	3,016	2,841
	%	3.0	2.2	2.9	4.1	2.3	3.0	4.8

Transportation other than for income generation activities	Rs	2,458	1,269	1,073	1,892	1,760	1,696	1,291
	%	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.6	2.7	1.7	2.2
Ornaments such as bangles, tika etc.	Rs	672	505	373	765	508	563	560
	%	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9
Cigarette/alcohol inputs for brewing alcohol for oneself	Rs	1,721	2,688	781	2,079	2,082	1,894	2,032
	%	1.0	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.2	1.9	3.4
Communication other than for income generation activities	Rs	3,386	834	930	1,500	908	1,384	610
	%	2.0	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0
Taxes, fees etc.	Rs	349	218	136	315	101	213	728
	%	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2
Others	Rs	1,853	2,912	343	2,497	198	1,745	1755
	%	1.1	2.8	0.7	2.1	0.3	1.7	3.0
Expenditures that are not allowed to well being	Rs	15,515	10,668	5,082	13,857	7,042	10,510	9,817
	%	9.0	10.4	10.3	11.9	10.9	10.3	16.6
Total Expenditure	Rs	172,014	102,290	49,549	116,732	64,331	102,002	59,290
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Summary Table

Expenditure Type	Amount	District					Total	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Direct Well Being Expenditures	Rs	67,170	42,362	21,324	71,792	31,122	46,761	38,497
	%	70.1	71.9	64.5	82.4	77.9	74.3	71.0
Expenditures related to well being	Rs	18,912	8,850	7,771	4,672	3,810	8,678	10,976
	%	19.7	15.0	23.5	5.4	9.5	13.8	12.0
Expenditures that are not allowed to well being	Rs	10,558	7,736	3,945	10,652	5,066	7,599	9,815
	%	11.0	13.1	11.9	12.2	12.7	12.1	17.0
Total Expenditure	Rs	95,758	58,948	33,041	87,115	39,973	62,948	59,288
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.2: Direct Well-being Expenditures, Indirect Well-Being Expenditures and Expenditures that are not related to Well Being by District (PRA Method)

Expenditure Type	%	District					Total	Baseline
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali		
Direct Well being Expenditures	%	66.5	49.8	56.4	58.4	61.8	58.4	65.0
Expenditures related to Well Being	%	17.5	31.7	21.9	16.9	16.3	21.0	14.0
Expenditures that are not related to Well Being	%	16.0	18.5	21.7	24.7	21.9	20.6	22.0
Total Expenditure	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.0

**Table: 3.3: Direct Well Being Expenditures, Indirect Well Being Expenditures and Expenditures that are not related to Well Being by Ethnic Group**

Expenditures Type/Ethnic Groups	Amount	Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	Total
Staples (Rice, wheat, flour, etc.)	Rs.	10579	9631	9017	10177	9251	9800	9589	9821
	%	7.4	6.7	6.3	7.1	6.4	15.3	2.5	9.6
Vegetables and fruits	Rs.	4285	3634	2590	2358	2318	2450	3970	3356
	%	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.5	3.8	1.0	3.3
Animal/poultry proteins	Rs.	4733	3793	2930	3154	2863	5000	4391	3758
	%	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.7	5.5	7.8	1.1	3.7
Dairy products	Rs.	4008	2350	2538	1509	1581	12750	3924	2845
	%	2.8	2.4	3.4	2.2	3.1	19.9	1.0	2.8
Spices and cooking oil	Rs.	3015	3078	1956	2095	1848	2500	3205	2516
	%	2.1	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.9	0.8	2.5
Clothing	Rs.	5996	4691	4659	3711	4621	3000	5864	5121
	%	4.2	4.8	6.3	5.5	8.9	4.7	1.5	5.0
Shelter/house repair/rent	Rs.	55892	37639	11300	15821	6136	3500	294514	32888
	%	38.9	38.8	15.3	23.4	11.9	5.5	75.3	32.2
Education/reading material/newspaper	Rs.	8575	4881	4512	3963	3316	3600	7896	6114
	%	6.0	5.0	6.1	5.9	6.4	5.6	2.0	6.0
Health	Rs.	7366	3369	2849	2787	4615	2300	8684	5150
	%	5.1	3.5	3.8	4.1	8.9	3.6	2.2	5.0
Lighting and cooking fuel (wood, kerosene, electricity etc.)	Rs.	3323	2169	1380	1374	1147	854	4541	2246
	%	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.2	2.2
Direct Well-being Expenditure	Rs.	107774	75234	43730	46949	37696	45754	346578	73816
	%	75.0	77.6	59.1	69.5	72.9	71.5	88.6	72.4
Savings	Rs.	3893	2689	5323	1780	1101	2750	7820	3422
	%	2.7	2.8	7.2	2.6	2.1	4.3	2.0	3.4
Ornaments such as gold and silver	Rs.	11552	6342	12302	9490	3889		12000	9609
	%	8.0	6.5	16.6	14.1	7.5	0.0	3.1	9.4
Expenditures for income generation activities such as farm equipment, seeds, fertilizers, transportation costs etc.	Rs.	5648	2847	4230	1892	2813	3000	2610	4141
	%	3.9	2.9	5.7	2.8	5.4	4.7	0.7	4.1
Donations for social actions	Rs.	662	324	509	323	319	325	482	505
	%	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5
Expenditure Related to Well-being	Rs.	21755	12202	22364	13485	8122	6075	22911	17676
	%	15.1	12.6	30.2	20.0	15.7	9.5	5.9	17.3
Social occasions/festivals/pujas	Rs.	4085	1985	2547	2091	1893	7500	7455	3016
	%	2.8	2.0	3.4	3.1	3.7	11.7	1.9	3.0



Transportation other than for income generation activities	Rs.	2574	875	1097	1094	964	1200	2441	1696
	%	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.7
Ornaments such as bangles, tika etc.	Rs.	716	460	439	538	441	225	422	563
	%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6
Cigarette/alcohol inputs for brewing alcohol for oneself	Rs.	2487	2132	1507	1723	1346	630	2210	1894
	%	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	1.0	0.6	1.9
Communication other than for income generation activities	Rs.	1752	787	1764	501	570	550	480	1384
	%	1.2	0.8	2.4	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.4
Taxes, fees etc.	Rs.	315	136	105	100	143	1005	232	213
	%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.2
Others	Rs.	2234	3167	479	1024	528	1080	8539	1745
	%	1.6	3.3	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.7
Expenditure Not Related to Well-being	Rs.	14164	9543	7938	7071	5885	12190	21779	10510
	%	9.9	9.8	10.7	10.5	11.4	19.0	5.6	10.3
Total	Rs.	143693	96979	74032	67505	51703	64019	391267	102003
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Summary Table**

Expenditure Related to Well-being	Rs.	107774	75234	43730	46949	37696	45754	346578	73816
	%	75.0	77.6	59.1	69.5	72.9	71.5	88.6	72.4
Expenditure Related to Well-being	Rs.	21755	12202	22364	13485	8122	6075	22911	17676
	%	15.1	12.6	30.2	20.0	15.7	9.5	5.9	17.3
Expenditure Not Related to Well-being	Rs.	14164	9543	7938	7071	5885	12190	21779	10510
	%	9.9	9.8	10.7	10.5	11.4	19.0	5.6	10.3
Total	Rs.	143693	96979	74032	67505	51703	64019	391267	102003
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3.4: Direct Well Being Expenditures, Indirect Well Being Expenditures and Expenditures that are not related to Well Being by Ethnic Group (PRA Method)**

Expenditure Type		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	Total
Direct Well Being Expenditures	Rs.	62051	46514	32092	32811	27987	39054	159237	46761
	%	74.1	78.2	65.3	79.1	76.9	71.1	83.3	74.3
Expenditures related to well being	Rs.	11067	7127	11284	3798	4148	4575	12789	8678
	%	13.2	12.0	23.0	9.2	11.4	8.3	6.7	13.8
Expenditures that are not allowed to well being	Rs.	10600	5996	5742	4980	4391	11335	19140	7599
	%	12.7	10.1	11.7	12.0	12.1	20.6	10.0	12.1
Total Expenditure	Rs.	83718	59463	49119	41491	36414	54964	191166	62948
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 3.5: Direct Well Being Expenditures, Indirect Well-Being Expenditure and Expenditures that are not related to Well-Being by Educational Status**

	Amount	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Staples (Rice, wheat, flour, etc.)	Rs.	9462	9893	11218	8110	8680	11992	23925	9821
	%	13.7	11.9	10.1	8.6	5.9	2.8	9.7	9.6
Vegetables and fruits	Rs.	2604	2821	4858	5554	4119	4459	8065	3356
	%	3.8	3.4	4.4	5.9	2.8	1	3.3	3.3
Animal/poultry proteins	Rs.	2835	3565	4770	4633	5528	5378	10413	3758
	%	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.9	3.8	1.3	4.2	3.7
Dairy products	Rs.	1796	2083	2653	6045	5170	4385	5570	2845
	%	2.6	2.5	2.4	6.4	3.5	1	2.3	2.8
Spices and cooking oil	Rs.	1902	2491	2847	2640	3824	3720	8932	2516
	%	2.7	3	2.6	2.8	2.6	0.9	3.6	2.5
Clothing	Rs.	4382	5246	5115	5276	6288	7053	11023	5121
	%	6.3	6.3	4.6	5.6	4.3	1.7	4.5	5
Shelter/house repair/rent	Rs.	16884	14554	41299	21108	44337	322327	75000	32888
	%	24.4	17.5	37.1	22.3	30.4	75.8	30.4	32.2
Education/reading material/newspaper	Rs.	4073	6102	5044	7558	9324	11442	40401	6114
	%	5.9	7.3	4.5	8	6.4	2.7	16.4	6
Health	Rs.	5133	4164	6596	5749	5996	6283	3333	5150
	%	7.4	5	5.9	6.1	4.1	1.5	1.4	5
Lighting and cooking fuel (wood, kerosene, electricity etc.)	Rs.	1297	2280	1808	2339	4820	4371	13941	2246
	%	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.5	3.3	1	5.7	2.2
<b>Direct Well Being Expenditures</b>		<b>50368</b>	<b>53199</b>	<b>86208</b>	<b>69012</b>	<b>98086</b>	<b>381410</b>	<b>200603</b>	<b>73815</b>
<b>Percentage (%)</b>		<b>72.8</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>72.4</b>
Savings	Rs.	1664	5335	2351	2096	3621	5563	15253	3422
	%	2.4	6.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.3	6.2	3.4
Ornaments such as gold and silver	Rs.	7074	8735	6591	7607	20167	11010		9609
	%	10.2	10.5	5.9	8	13.8	2.6	0	9.4
Expenditures for income generation activities such as farm equipment, seeds, fertilizers, transportation costs etc.	Rs.	2243	5762	2742	2376	6572	9316	3000	4141
	%	3.2	6.9	2.5	2.5	4.5	2.2	1.2	4.1
Donations for social actions	Rs.	258	552	361	610	842	1060	883	505
	%	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
<b>Expenditures related to well being</b>		<b>11238</b>	<b>20384</b>	<b>12045</b>	<b>12689</b>	<b>31202</b>	<b>26949</b>	<b>19136</b>	<b>17677</b>
<b>Percentage (%)</b>		<b>16.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Social occasions/festivals/pujas	Rs.	2186	3274	2528	3654	4678	4681	6811	3016
	%	3.2	3.9	2.3	3.9	3.2	1.1	2.8	3
Transportation other than for income generation activities	Rs.	1054	1787	1439	2909	2477	2588	10947	1696
	%	1.5	2.1	1.3	3.1	1.7	0.6	4.4	1.7

Ornaments such as bangles, tilka etc.	Rs.	450	613	597	563	680	668	2712	563
	%	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.6
Cigarette/alcohol inputs for brewing alcohol for oneself	Rs.	1749	1674	2385	1236	2714	3330		1894
	%	2.5	2	2.1	1.3	1.9	0.8	0	1.9
Communication other than for income generation activities	Rs.	604	1457	875	1818	2570	2335	3333	1384
	%	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.4	1.4
Taxes, fees etc.	Rs.	61	140	349	257	521	661	785	213
	%	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Others	Rs.	1451	774	4905	2436	3144	2577	2363	1745
	%	2.1	0.9	4.4	2.6	2.2	0.6	1	1.7
Expenditures that are not allowed to well being	Rs.	7555	9719	13078	12873	16784	16840	26951	10511
Percentage (%)	%	10.9	11.7	11.7	13.6	11.5	4.0	10.9	10.3
Total expenditure	Rs.	69162	83302	111331	94574	146072	425199	246690	102003
Percent	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

#### Summary

		Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Direct Well Being Expenditures	Rs.	50,368	53,199	86,208	69,012	98,086	381,410	200,603	73,815
Percentage (%)	%	72.7	63.8	77.4	72.9	67.1	89.7	81.3	72.3
Expenditures related to well being	Rs.	11238	20384	12045	12689	31202	26949	19136	17677
Percentage (%)	%	16.2	24.5	10.8	13.4	21.4	6.3	7.8	17.3
Expenditures that are not allowed to well being	Rs.	7555	9719	13078	12873	16784	16840	26951	10511
Percentage (%)	%	10.9	11.7	11.7	13.6	11.5	4.0	10.9	10.3
Total Expenditure	Rs.	69162	83302	111331	94574	146072	425199	246690	102003
Total Percentage (%)	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 3.6: Direct Well Being Expenditures, Indirect Well Being Expenditures and Expenditures that are not related to Well Being by Educational Status (PRA Method)**

Expenditure Type		Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Expenditures related to Well Being	%	20.7	20.0	21.6	22.9	22.7	22.6	21.7	21.0
Direct Well being Expenditures	%	59.9	58.6	57.9	55.8	55.7	55.4	60.0	58.4
Expenditures that are not related to Well Being	%	19.4	21.4	20.5	21.3	21.6	22.0	18.3	20.6
Total Expenditure	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table: 3.7: Direct Well Being Expenditures, Indirect Well Being Expenditures and Expenditures that are not related to Well Being by Type of Family

		Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Staples (Rice, wheat, flour, etc.)	Rs.	7,933	12,242	11,391	8,379	9,821
	%	7.1	12.3	13.9	8.0	9.6
Vegetables and fruits	Rs.	3,085	3,953	2,733	3,252	3,356
	%	2.7	4.0	3.3	3.1	3.3
Animal/poultry proteins	Rs.	3,810	3,769	3,795	3,249	3,758
	%	3.4	3.8	4.6	3.1	3.7
Dairy products	Rs.	3,185	2,656	2,494	1,938	2,845
	%	2.8	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.8
Spices and cooking oil	Rs.	2,388	2,775	2,445	2,142	2,516
	%	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.5
Clothing	Rs.	4,571	5,584	6,207	4,206	5,121
	%	4.1	5.6	7.6	4.0	5.0
Shelter/house repair/rent	Rs.	47,398	25,431	16,137	27,436	32,888
	%	42.2	25.5	19.7	26.0	32.2
Education/reading material/newspaper	Rs.	6,124	5,689	6,067	8,588	6,114
	%	5.5	5.7	7.4	8.2	6.0
Health	Rs.	5,723	4,331	4,935	6,274	5,150
	%	5.1	4.3	6.0	6.0	5.0
Lighting and cooking fuel (wood, kerosene, electricity etc.)	Rs.	2,298	2,018	2,765	2,050	2,246
	%	2.0	2.0	3.4	1.9	2.2
Direct Well Being Expenditures	Rs.	49,061	45,274	41,823	48,882	46,761
	%	76.4	73.1	73.5	68.2	74.3
Savings	Rs.	3,135	2,525	2,005	14,151	3,422
	%	2.8	2.5	2.4	13.4	3.4
Ornaments such as gold and silver	Rs.	7,195	12,910	7,091	9,508	9,609
	%	6.4	13.0	8.7	9.0	9.4
Expenditures for income generation activities such as farm equipment, seeds, fertilizers, transportation costs etc.	Rs.	4,992	3,126	4,662	2,973	4,141
	%	4.4	3.1	5.7	2.8	4.1
Donations for social actions	Rs.	537	433	626	384	505
	%	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5
Expenditures related to well being	Rs.	8,332	8,022	8,225	15,992	8,678
	%	13.0	12.9	14.4	22.3	13.8
Social occasions/festivals/pujas	Rs.	2,699	3,558	2,717	2,933	3,016
	%	2.4	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.0
Transportation other than for income generation activities	Rs.	1,737	1,571	1,813	1,814	1,696
	%	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.7

Ornaments such as bangles, tika etc.	Rs.	481	666	611	459	563
	%	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
Cigarette/alcohol inputs for brewing alcohol for oneself	Rs.	1,711	2,433	1,186	1,117	1,894
	%	1.5	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.9
Communication other than for income generation activities	Rs.	1,470	1,202	1,130	2,789	1,384
	%	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.6	1.4
Taxes, fees etc.	Rs.	261	170	194	157	213
	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Others	Rs.	1,501	2,594	871	1,554	1,745
	%	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.7
Expenditures that are not allowed to well being	Rs.	6,979	8,703	6,887	7,420	7,599
	%	10.9	14.0	12.1	10.4	12.1
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>112,335</b>	<b>99,735</b>	<b>81,974</b>	<b>105,452</b>	<b>102,101</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### Summary

		Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Direct Well Being Expenditures	Rs.	49,061	45,274	41,823	48,882	46,761
	%	76.1	73.1	73.5	68.2	74.3
Expenditures related to well being	Rs.	8,332	8,022	8,225	15,992	8,678
	%	13.0	12.9	14.4	22.3	13.8
Expenditures that are not allowed to well being	Rs.	6,979	8,703	6,887	7,420	7,599
	%	10.9	14.0	12.1	10.4	12.1
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>64,254</b>	<b>61,970</b>	<b>56,935</b>	<b>71,642</b>	<b>62,948</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.8: Direct Well Being Expenditures, Indirect Well Being Expenditures and Expenditures that are not related to Well Being by Type of Family (PRA Method)**

Expenditure Type		Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Expenditures related to Well Being	%	19.9	23.1	19.7	19.9	21.0
Direct Well being Expenditures	%	59.3	56.2	59.8	61.5	58.4
Expenditures that are not related to Well Being	%	20.7	20.7	20.5	18.6	20.6
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## ANENEX – VI

**Table 6.1 Percentage of Women Participating in Different Actions by Type of Action and District**

Action Regarding	Type of Action	Sampled Districts					Total
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali	
Domestic Violence	a	35	69	2	26	22	32
	b	34	24	97	54	43	52
	c	28	6	1	4	28	11
	d	3			15	8	5
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		145	157	153	156	65	676
Alcoholism	a	21	35	1	13	6	16
	b	53	54	98	63	68	67
	c	23	9	1	8	20	11
	d	3	1		16	5	5
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		144	161	157	148	79	689
Gambling	a	15	29	1	10	2	13
	b	58	60	98	70	63	71
	c	25	10	1	5	28	11
	d	3	1		16	7	5
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		144	161	155	155	57	672
Child marriage	a	17	4		4		8
	b	24	40	100	61	33	40
	c	57	55		15	53	45
	d	2	1		20	13	7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		122	145	100	104	30	404
Temple/monastery construction	a	3	1		2	11	3
	b	21	14	100	40	21	24
	c	74	67		32	54	59
	d	3	18		26	14	15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		116	159	5	91	28	399
Trail/road construction and improvement	a	3	1		3	9	3
	b	26	24	100	72	56	51
	c	68	61		9	28	37
	d	3	15		16	7	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		111	161	74	151	54	551
Irrigation construction or improvement	a	2			2	10	1
	b	7	5	100	31	32	30
	c	88	78		43	45	57
	d	3	18		24	13	12
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		108	160	88	88	31	475

Drinking water	a	3	1		2	4	2
	b	22	35	99	47	30	47
	c	73	53	1	31	52	42
	d	3	11		21	15	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		114	158	97	131	27	527
Plantation/Afforestation	a	2			3	5	1
	b	32	4	98	50	48	36
	c	64	80	2	27	38	51
	d	3	16		21	10	11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		117	158	58	111	40	484
Hygiene/cleaning	a	9	2		3	5	3
	b	52	45	100	72	66	67
	c	36	47		7	25	23
	d	2	6		18	5	7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		124	161	146	151	61	643
Others	a	7			4	8	2
	b	34		100	33	50	43
	c	45	89		42	21	44
	d	14	11		22	21	11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		29	112	103	83	24	351

Note: a - visit the concerned house and try to solve problem by convincing them  
b - Try to solve problem by discussing members of our group  
c - Do nothing  
d - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Table 6.2: Percentage of Sample women reporting decision maker on the following matters related to her family or community by type of action and districts.

Action Regarding	Type of Action	Sampled District					Total
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali	
Sending children to school	a	32	12	18	28	23	23
	b	60	87	79	67	71	73
	c	1	1	1	3	3	2
	d	7		1	3	3	3
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		135	142	136	151	111	675
Participating in the group meeting	a	43	24	41	62	49	43
	b	51	71	55	34	42	51
	c	2	2	3	2	4	3
	d	4	3		2	5	3
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		147	161	157	157	115	737
Participating in the cleaning/hyegine program	a	43	20	36	58	39	41
	b	52	71	51	38	44	51
	c	2		3	2	3	2
	d	3	9	9	3	14	7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		130	107	152	156	59	604
Meeting with concerned office about community problem	a	37	11	8	24	29	21
	b	54	69	23	55	51	51
	c	5	1	3	3	6	3
	d	4	18	66	18	14	25
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		128	144	131	152	65	620

Note: a - Self decide, b - Husband and myself jointly decide,  
c - father-in-law and mother - in-law decide, d - Others decide



Table 6.3 Percentage of sample women reporting effect of their advocacy campaign  
(if any) for the following Social Problem

Action Regarding	Type of Action	District					Total
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali	
Bigamy	a	6	8		2	5	5
	b	13	5	3	1	11	6
	c	71	76	85	83	35	73
	d	10	11	13	14	49	15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		93	101	39	88	37	358
Domestic violence	a	2	6	1	2	2	3
	b	11	4	8	3	16	7
	c	83	87	92	91	56	86
	d	4	3		4	26	4
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		107	142	153	150	43	595
Consumption and sale of alcohol	a	2	1		1	2	1
	b	27	3	3	3	11	8
	c	65	82	95	88	46	81
	d	6	14	2	8	41	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		113	154	154	152	54	627
Exerting pressure to related agency for actions	a	2		1	2		1
	b	12	4	1	2	12	5
	c	66	75	97	90	35	79
	d	19	21		7	53	15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample			146	73	105	17	439
Gambling	a	4	1	1	2	9	2
	b	32	4	5	3	6	9
	c	59	72	94	87	47	77
	d	5	23	1	9	38	11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		113	156	155	151	32	607

Note: a - Accomplished and others also follow the same, b - Accomplished,  
c - Partly accomplished (at least awareness created) d - Not accomplished

**Table 6.4 Percentage of Sample Women Reporting their Preference of Sequencing  
Order of RRA and Economic Enterprise after Literacy by Districts**

	Preference first after Literacy	District					Total
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali	
After literacy class, which one is preferring you	Economic Enterprise	56	5	19	68	50	40
	RRA	20	85	47	30	34	44
	No preference	24	10	34	1	16	16
%		100	100	100	100	100	
Total sample		137	157	98	148	106	646

**Table 6.5 Percentage of Women reporting her action for different event before and after  
participation in program and District**

Event Types	Type of Action	Sampled District					Total
		Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali	
Before RRA, beating wife	a	13	69	97	1	15	41
	b	35	17		17	49	20
	c	52	14	3	82	36	39
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		91	159	94	146	55	545
After RRA, beating wife	a	74	97	3	89	56	71
	b	13			4	14	5
	c	12	3	97	7	30	24
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		89	158	94	146	50	537
Before RRA, drink and sale of alcohol	a	17	65	97	1	10	40
	b	37	16		17	56	21
	c	47	19	3	82	34	39
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		90	159	95	146	61	551
After RRA, drink and sale of alcohol	a	71	96		87	52	68
	b	16			6	15	6
	c	13	4	100	7	33	26
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		89	159	92	146	61	547
Before RRA, no property sharing with after divorce	a	7	16	100	1	5	9
	b	40	45		26	51	38
	c	53	39		74	43	54
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		88	158	2	145	37	430
After RRA, no property sharing with wife after divorce	a	68	68	100	85	29	71
	b	21	1		8	14	8
	c	11	31		7	57	20
	d		1				0
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		87	157	1	146	28	419

Before RRA, husband marrying second wife	a	9	35	100	1	4	17
	b	44	36		27	61	36
	c	47	28		72	35	48
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		87	159	3	145	23	417
After RRA, husband marrying second wife	a	64	80		82	28	74
	b	26			10	24	10
	c	10	20	100	8	48	16
%		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		86	157	3	145	25	416
Before RRA, community perception of women's work and dealing	a	10	1		1	7	3
	b	41	56		27	38	42
	c	49	43		72	56	55
%		100	100		100	100	100
Total sample		92	158		146	45	441
After RRA, community perception of women's work and dealing	a	64	47		83	50	63
	b	28	2		9	14	11
	c	8	51		8	36	26
%		100	100		100	100	100
Total sample		92	158		146	44	440
Before RRA, community perception of women's participation	a	13	10		1	2	7
	b	39	52		27	48	41
	c	48	38		72	50	53
%		100	100		100	100	100
Total sample		92	158		146	44	440
After RRA, community perception of women's participation	a	65	58		82	53	67
	b	26	3		10	15	11
	c	9	40		8	33	22
%		100	100		100	100	100
Total sample		92	158		146	40	436
Before RRA, women's status in the family	a	10	11		1	2	7
	b	42	45		26	43	38
	c	48	44		73	54	56
%		100	100		100	100	100
Total sample		93	157		146	46	442
After RRA, women's status in the family	a	67	87		80	61	78
	b	27			10	11	10
	c	6	13		10	28	12
%		100	100		100	100	100
Total sample		93	158		146	46	443

Note:

- a - became active
- b - lack of awareness to be active
- c - not being active

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**6.6: Percentage of Sample women reporting persons contacted in VDC to discuss with community problem of the village**

Contact with whom in VDC	Sampled Districts					Total
	Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali	
Chairperson/Vice Chairperson	53	82	81	86	44	76
VDC Secretary	7	17	3	11	28	12
All VDC officials	12		11		16	5
Whoever is available	28	1	6	3	12	8
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample	90	155	72	136	25	478

**6.7: Percentage of Household reporting VDC office visited by Purpose and District**

Reasons for going VDC	Sampled Districts					Total
	Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali	
To discuss about social reform	39	29	72	33	40	40
To discuss about physical construction and environment	28	10	13	21	20	17
Personnel business	31	56	10	42	20	39
Others	2	4	4	4	20	5
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample	64	153	69	106	25	417

**Table 6.8: Percentage of Household reporting participation in the discussion regarding Construction Location of Health Post, School, Irrigation Channel, Trail/Road etc (Multiple Responses)**

Take participation about	Sunsari	Bara	Nawalparasi	Banke	Kailali	Total
Healthpost construction	8	10	6	9		8
School construction	14	30	14	17	38	18
Irrigation/canal construction	13	11	24	17	8	18
Road construction	50	48	28	47	54	39
Others construction	15	1	28	10		17
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample	79	126	351	254	13	823

Table 6.9: Percentage of Women Participating in Different Actions by Type of Action and Ethnicity

Action Regarding	Type of Action	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Domestic Violence	a	43	44	9	37	23	50	60	32
	b	42	37	81	41	58		30	52
	c	9	18	3	16	17	50	10	11
	d	6	1	7	6	2			5
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		269	82	134	49	130	2	10	676
Alcoholism	a	18	32	5	14	15		50	16
	b	65	48	85	69	68	50	38	68
	c	11	18	4	12	16	50		11
	d	6	2	6	6	2		13	5
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		280	82	135	52	130	2	8	689
Gambling	a	13	27	5	10	11		30	13
	b	72	48	86	74	69	50	60	71
	c	9	22	4	10	18	50		12
	d	6	4	6	6	2		10	5
%		268	82	134	49	127	2	10	672
Total sample		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Child marriage	a	7	5	6		18			8
	b	36	57	44	47	30		50	40
	c	49	35	31	44	49	100	50	45
	d	8	3	19	9	4			7
%		184	74	32	32	74	2	6	404
Total sample		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Temple/monastery construction	a	4		6		2			3
	b	34	10	31	23	5		33	24
	c	53	71	40	61	72	100	50	59
	d	9	19	23	16	22		17	15
%		188	73	35	31	64	2	6	399
Total sample		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Trail/road construction and improvement	a	3	1	3	4	1			3
	b	48	43	80	53	33		44	51
	c	42	44	7	31	49	100	44	37
	d	8	11	9	11	17		11	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		240	81	96	45	78	2	9	551
Irrigation construction or improvement	a	2		2		1			2
	b	23	8	69	29	25			30
	c	67	74	20	60	56	100	80	57
	d	9	18	9	11	17		20	12
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Total sample		195	73	90	35	75	2	5	475
Drinking water	a	2	1	1		1			2
	b	44	30	74	31	46		44	47
	c	44	58	17	58	43	100	44	42
	d	10	12	8	11	10		11	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		219	78	100	36	83	2	9	527
Plantation/Afforestation	a	2		3		1			1
	b	35	17	69	29	31		29	36
	c	54	70	18	57	52	100	57	51
	d	9	13	11	14	16		14	11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		215	76	74	35	75	2	7	484
Hygiene/cleaning	a	4	1	2		6		10	3
	b	66	43	85	67	68		60	67
	c	24	46	7	24	21	100	20	23
	d	6	10	6	10	6		10	7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		268	81	131	42	109	2	10	643
Others	a	4		1					2
	b	34	4	79	33	46			43
	c	52	81	12	54	36		100	44
	d	10	15	8	13	18			11
%		100	100	100	100	100		100	100
Total sample		144	47	95	24	39		2	351

Note: a - visit the concerned house and try to solve problem by convincing them  
b - Try to solve problem by discussing members of our group  
c - Do nothing  
d - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

6.10: Percentage of Sample Women Reporting Decision Maker on the Following Matters Related to Her Family or Community by Type of Action and Ethnicity

Action Regarding	Type of Action	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Sending children to school	a	29	12	20	27	15	50	20	23
	b	69	83	77	63	77	50	80	73
	c	0	3	2	2	5			2
	d	2	3	1	8	4			3
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		275	75	123	62	128	2	10	675
Participating in the group meeting	a	51	23	50	49	27	50	70	43
	b	45	71	47	44	62	50	30	51
	c	1	4	3	3	5			3
	d	2	2		3	6			3
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		300	82	138	63	142	2	10	737
Participating in the cleaning/hygiene program	a	45	19	45	54	31	100	57	41
	b	49	72	48	38	52		43	51
	c	2		3		5			2
	d	4	9	5	8	13			7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		251	64	132	37	112	1	7	604
Meeting with concerned office about community problem	a	28	11	16	30	12	100	22	21
	b	54	71	36	41	50		67	51
	c	2	6	3	2	7			3
	d	16	11	46	27	32		11	25
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		266	70	122	44	108	1	9	620

Note: a - Self decide,  
b - Husband and myself jointly decide,  
c - father-in-law and mother - in-law decide,  
d - Others decide

**6.11: Percentage of Sample Women Reporting Effect of Their Advocacy Campaign (If Any)  
for The Following Problems**

Action Regarding	Type of Action	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Bigamy	a	10			5	1			5
	b	8	5	2	5	6	100		6
	c	71	79	77	73	71		100	73
	d	10	16	21	18	22			15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		154	61	43	22	73	1	4	358
Domestic violence	a	5	1	1	2	1			3
	b	9	3	6	5	7	100	11	7
	c	82	92	91	84	87		89	86
	d	4	4	2	9	6			4
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		238	71	128	43	105	1	9	595
Consumption and sale of alcohol	a	2	3		2				1
	b	12	6	4	2	6	50	10	8
	c	77	77	89	72	88		80	81
	d	10	15	7	24	7	50	10	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		262	69	132	46	106	2	10	627
Exerting pressure to related agency for actions	a	2			4	1			1
	b	8	3	2		4	100		5
	c	82	55	91	88	74		100	79
	d	9	42	8	8	20			15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		205	62	64	25	74	1	8	439
Gambling	a	3	3	1	2	2			2
	b	13	6	7	2	6	50	20	9
	c	73	67	88	71	88		60	77
	d	11	24	4	24	5	50	20	11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		249	70	129	42	105	2	10	607

Note: a - Accomplished and others also follow the same,  
b - Accomplished,  
c - Partly accomplished (at least awareness created)  
d - Not accomplished



Table 6.12: Percentage of Women Reporting Her Action for Different Event Before and After Participation in Program and Ethnicity

Event Types	Type of Action	Cast							Total
		Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Muslim	Newar	
Before RRA, beating wife	a	39	40	58	18	40	50	40	41
	b	25	31	12	20	12			20
	c	36	29	30	63	48	50	60	39
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		239	68	93	40	93	2	10	545
After RRA, beating wife	a	86	90	36	85	44	100	100	71
	b	3	3	4	5	11			5
	c	11	8	60	10	44			24
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		235	67	93	40	90	2	10	537
Before RRA, drink and sale of alcohol	a	38	34	59	19	39	50	40	40
	b	27	28	12	26	11			21
	c	35	38	29	56	51	50	60	39
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		244	68	93	43	91	2	10	551
After RRA, drink and sale of alcohol	a	84	87	34	79	40	50	100	68
	b	5	3	3	9	14			6
	c	12	10	62	12	46	50		26
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		243	67	93	43	89	2	10	547
Before RRA, no property sharing with after divorce	a	12	6	8	6	4		10	9
	b	38	48	26	42	37		10	38
	c	51	46	66	53	60	100	80	54
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		218	69	38	36	57	2	10	430
After RRA, no property sharing with wife after divorce	a	76	70	74	74	49	50	90	71
	b	5	6	13	6	26			8
	c	20	24	13	20	26	50	10	20
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		212	67	38	35	55	2	10	419
Before RRA, husband marrying second wife	a	17	33		9	12		10	17
	b	37	35	37	41	32		20	36
	c	46	32	63	50	56	100	70	48
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		205	69	38	34	59	2	10	417
After RRA, husband marrying second wife	a	76	83	67	82	53	50	90	74
	b	8	6	15	6	25			10
	c	16	11	18	12	22	50	10	16
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		207	66	39	33	59	2	10	416
Before RRA, community perception of women's work	a	4	3			5			3
	b	44	50	36	37	35		20	42

and dealing	c	52	47	64	63	60	100	80	55
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		224	68	39	38	60	2	10	441
After RRA, community perception of women's work and dealing	a	66	54	75	73	47		80	63
	b	8	12	8	8	26			11
	c	26	34	18	19	28	100	20	26
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		226	67	40	37	58	2	10	440
Before RRA, community perception of women's participation	a	9	12			3			7
	b	43	45	42	36	35		20	41
	c	48	44	58	64	62	100	80	53
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		222	69	38	39	60	2	10	440
After RRA, community perception of women's participation	a	72	57	77	78	48		80	67
	b	9	12	5	8	27			11
	c	20	31	18	14	25	100	20	22
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		221	68	39	36	60	2	10	436
Before RRA, women's status in the family	a	10	6			3		10	7
	b	37	47	36	31	39	50	10	38
	c	53	47	64	69	58	50	80	56
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		223	70	39	39	59	2	10	442
After RRA, women's status in the family	a	82	79	78	82	55	50	100	78
	b	7	9	10	8	25	50		10
	c	11	12	13	10	20			12
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		224	68	40	39	60	2	10	443

Note: a - became active  
b - lack of awareness to be active  
c - not being active

**6.13: Percentage of Sample Women Reporting Persons Contacted in VDC to Discuss with Community Problem of the Village and Ethnicity**

Contact with whom in VDC	Cast						Total
	Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Ta mang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Newar	
Chairperson/Vice Chairperson	76	85	69	86	70	43	76
VDC Secretary	16	4	14	7	4	57	12
All VDC officials	2	1	9	7	12		5
Whoever is available	6	10	8		14		8
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample	220	71	78	28	74	7	478

**Table 6.14: Percentage of Household Reporting VDC Office Visited by Purpose and Ethnicity**

Reasons for going VDC	Cast						Total
	Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Newar	
To discuss about social reform	37	32	49	29	51	29	40
To discuss about physical construction and environment	17	27	18	10	10	14	17
Personnel business	43	39	28	48	35	57	39
Others	5	2	5	14	5		5
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample	200	59	67	21	63	7	417

Table 6.15: Percentage of Household Reporting Participation in the Discussion Regarding Construction Location Of Health Post, School, Irrigation Channel, Trail/Road Etc

	Cast						Total
	Indo Aryan Parbate (Brahmin, Chhetri etc.)	Indo Aryan Terai (Giri, Puri, Yadav etc.)	Tibeto Burman (Magar, Gurung, Tamang etc.)	Occupational (Damai, Kami, Sarki etc.)	Tharu	Newar	
Take participation about healthpost construction	14	11	16	5	16		62
	4.4%	13.4%	11.5%	6.4%	10.7%	0.0%	8.0%
Take participation about school construction	53	22	41	7	24		147
	16.8%	26.8%	29.5%	9.0%	16.1%	0.0%	19.0%
Take participation about irrigation/canal construction	45	13	63	7	21	2	151
	14.2%	15.9%	45.3%	9.0%	14.1%	20.0%	19.5%
Take participation about road construction	126	44	90	21	38	6	325
	39.9%	53.7%	64.7%	26.9%	25.5%	60.0%	42.0%
Take participation about others construction	39	3	68	4	23	1	138
	12.3%	3.7%	48.9%	5.1%	15.4%	10.0%	17.8%
Total	316	82	139	78	149	10	774

Table 6.16: Percentage of Women Participating in Different Actions by Type of Action by Educational Status

Action Regarding	Type of Action	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Domestic Violence	a	37	18	34	45	45	48	67	32
	b	47	69	39	36	45	32	33	52
	c	14	7	14	10	9	18		11
	d	2	6	14	10	2	2		5
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		238	226	65	42	58	44	3	676
Alcoholism	a	21	7	16	12	21	27	33	16
	b	62	78	63	64	68	59	67	68
	c	15	9	9	14	8	9		11
	d	2	6	12	10	3	5		5
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		252	218	68	42	62	44	3	689
Gambling	a	19	4	13	10	13	18		13
	b	63	82	63	69	75	68	100	71
	c	17	7	10	12	8	11		12
	d	2	7	13	10	3	2		5
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		248	207	67	42	61	44	3	672
Child marriage	a	7	9	7	3	9	8		8
	b	37	42	42	27	61	32	100	40
	c	53	36	36	60	25	60		45
	d	3	13	15	10	5			7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		148	88	55	30	44	37	2	404
Temple/monastery construction	a	1	4	2	3	3	5		3
	b	13	39	18	27	38	26		24
	c	67	45	65	59	48	63	50	59
	d	19	12	16	12	13	5	50	15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		152	82	51	34	40	38	2	399
Trail/road construction and improvement	a	2	4	2	3		2		3
	b	41	73	43	33	55	39	33	51
	c	46	17	41	53	35	54		37
	d	11	6	15	13	10	5	67	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		197	160	61	40	49	41	3	551
Irrigation construction or improvement	a	1	3		3	3			2
	b	27	55	14	6	14	11	33	30
	c	58	36	71	76	71	84	33	57
	d	15	7	16	15	11	5	33	12

%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		180	135	51	33	35	38	3	475
Drinking water	a	1	2			4	2		2
	b	44	62	26	32	50	38	33	47
	c	46	27	59	53	37	55	33	42
	d	9	9	15	15	9	5	33	10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		190	158	54	34	46	42	3	527
Plantation/Afforestation	a	1	3			2	3		1
	b	24	58	23	21	47	35	50	36
	c	62	31	62	65	40	58		51
	d	13	8	15	15	11	5	50	11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		174	134	53	34	47	40	2	484
Hygiene/cleaning	a	2	5	5		2	5		3
	b	59	80	56	68	77	54	67	67
	c	33	10	27	22	16	37		23
	d	6	6	13	10	5	5	33	7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		230	201	64	41	61	43	3	643
Others	a		6				4		2
	b	38	66	29	15	43	29	50	43
	c	50	18	51	69	50	67		44
	d	12	9	20	15	7		50	11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		136	98	35	26	30	24	2	351

Note: a - visit the concerned house and try to solve problem by convincing them  
b - Try to solve problem by discussing members of our group  
c - Do nothing  
d - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**6.17: Percentage of Sample Women Reporting Decision Maker on the Following Matters Related to Her Family or Community by Type of Action and Education Status**

Action Regarding	Type of Action	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Sending children to school	a	17	25	32	21	21	33	67	23
	b	80	71	60	77	73	61	33	73
	c	2	2	3		2			2
	d	2	2	5	2	4	6		3
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		261	218	62	43	52	36	3	675
Participating in the group meeting	a	36	45	45	51	50	56	67	43
	b	60	50	47	44	44	36	33	51
	c	2	2	4	2	5	2		3
	d	2	3	4	2	2	7		3
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		270	239	71	45	64	45	3	737
Participating in the cleaning/hyegine program	a	31	46	32	54	46	56	67	41
	b	61	47	51	41	46	34	33	51
	c	1	2	5	3	5			2
	d	8	6	12	3	4	9		7
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		200	214	59	39	57	32	3	604
Meeting with concerned office about community problem	a	15	21	22	30	18	39	67	21
	b	56	47	56	42	56	42	33	51
	c	2	3	8	2	7	2		3
	d	27	29	14	26	19	17		25
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		204	209	63	43	57	41	3	620

Note: a - Self decide,  
b - Husband and myself jointly decide,  
c - father-in-law and mother - in-law decide,  
d. - Others decide

**6.18: Percentage of Sample Women Reporting Effect of Their Advocacy Campaign (If Any) for  
the Following Problems by Education Status**

		Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Bigamy	a	3	3	7	5	10	9	50	5
	b	3	9	7	5	8	12		6
	c	77	72	64	70	82	70	50	73
	d	19	16	23	20		9		15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		119	101	44	20	39	33	2	358
Domestic violence	a	1	2	3	6	5	10		3
	b	5	10	7	6		10	33	7
	c	89	86	81	85	93	78	67	86
	d	6	3	9	3	2	3		4
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		200	204	59	33	56	40	3	595
Consumption and sale of alcohol	a	1	1	2	3		5		1
	b	4	8	13	13	5	17		8
	c	84	83	73	69	85	64	100	81
	d	11	7	13	15	10	14		10
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		213	205	64	39	61	42	3	627
Exerting pressure to related agency for actions	a	1		4			2		1
	b	3	5		12	7	15		5
	c	77	83	66	85	84	76	100	79
	d	19	12	30	3	9	7		15
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		141	123	53	33	45	41	3	439
Gambling	a	2	1	3	5	4	5		2
	b	4	11	13	10	5	24	33	9
	c	82	83	62	69	81	57	67	77
	d	12	6	22	15	11	14		11
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		206	197	63	39	57	42	3	607



**Table 6.19: Percentage of Women Reporting Their Preference of Sequencing Order of RRA and Economic Enterprises after Literacy by Educational Status**

		Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
After literacy class, which one is preferring you	Economic activity	39	41	44	38	40	36	33	40
	RRA	49	37	38	48	57	52	67	44
	No difference	12	22	19	15	3	12		16
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		206	226	69	40	60	42	3	646

**Table 6.20: Percentage of Women Reporting Her Action for Different Event Before and After Participation in RRA Program by Educational Status**

Event Types	Type of Action	Educational status							Total
		Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Before RRA, beating wife	a	41	43	20	45	38	58	33	41
	b	22	18	24	21	17	25	33	20
	c	37	39	56	34	45	18	33	39
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		153	199	59	38	53	40	3	545
After RRA, beating wife	a	78	52	74	92	90	90	100	71
	b	5	4	14		2	3		5
	c	17	44	12	8	8	8		24
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		151	198	58	37	50	40	3	537
Before RRA, drink and sale of alcohol	a	37	45	21	42	35	58	33	40
	b	24	17	23	22	20	28	33	21
	c	39	38	56	36	46	15	33	39
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		157	199	61	36	55	40	3	551
After RRA, drink and sale of alcohol	a	74	49	68	92	91	88	100	68
	b	5	5	18		2	5		6
	c	21	46	13	8	7	7		26
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		155	196	60	36	56	41	3	547
Before RRA, no property sharing with after divorce	a	13	4	2	9	10	10	33	9
	b	45	33	33	42	33	36	33	38
	c	42	63	66	49	56	54	33	54
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		139	113	55	33	48	39	3	430
After RRA, no property sharing with wife after	a	64	78	66	70	79	75	100	71
	b	4	10	21	6	6	8		8

divorce	c	33	13	13	24	15	18		21
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		132	111	53	33	47	40	3	419
Before RRA, husband marrying second wife	a	26	7	9	15	16	23	33	17
	b	36	36	28	47	40	31	33	36
	c	38	57	63	38	44	46	33	48
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		132	110	54	34	45	39	3	417
After RRA, husband marrying second wife	a	75	73	62	73	74	83	100	74
	b	5	13	23	6	11	10		10
	c	20	14	15	21	15	8		16
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		130	111	53	33	46	40	3	416
Before RRA, community perception of women's work and dealing	a	1	4	3	3		8	33	3
	b	52	35	29	52	42	36	33	42
	c	47	61	67	46	58	56	33	55
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		142	116	58	33	50	39	3	441
After RRA, community perception of women's work and dealing	a	48	75	61	58	71	73	100	63
	b	8	14	19	9	8	5		11
	c	44	11	19	33	20	22		26
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		138	119	57	33	49	41	3	440
Before RRA, community perception of women's participation	a	4	4	7	6	6	21	67	7
	b	48	36	30	46	48	31	33	41
	c	48	60	63	49	46	49		53
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		142	114	57	33	52	39	3	440
After RRA, community perception of women's participation	a	57	73	63	64	80	76	100	67
	b	7	17	21	9	6	5		11
	c	37	11	16	27	14	20		22
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		139	113	56	33	51	41	3	436
Before RRA, women's status in the family	a	4	3	5	9	6	26	33	7
	b	44	39	23	36	37	36	33	38
	c	53	57	72	55	57	39	33	56
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		142	117	57	33	51	39	3	442
After RRA, women's status in the family	a	73	75	68	91	86	93	100	78
	b	6	15	21	6	8	2		10
	c	21	10	11	3	6	5		12
%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		139	121	56	33	50	41	3	443

Note: a - became active  
b - lack of awareness to be active  
c - not being active

**6.21: Percentage of Sample Women Reporting Persons Contacted in VDC to Discuss with Community Problem of the Village by Educational Status**

Contact with whom in VDC	Educational status							Total
	Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Chairperson/Vice Chairperson	77	74	70	74	79	78	100	76
VDC Secretary	9	10	15	24	13	14		12
All VDC officials	3	9	4		4	5		5
Whoever is available	11	7	11	3	4	3		8
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample	152	145	54	34	53	37	3	478

**Table 6.22: Percentage of Household Reporting VDC Office Visited by Purpose and Education Status**

Reasons for going VDC	Educational status							Total
	Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
To discuss about social reform	35	54	29	27	42	30	33	40
To discuss about physical construction and environment	16	17	24	23	9	14	33	17
Personnel business	42	25	44	47	47	54	33	39
Others	8	4	2	3	2	3		5
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total sample	134	123	45	30	45	37	3	417

**Table 6.23: Percentage of Household Reporting Participation in The Discussion Regarding Construction Location of Health Post, School, Irrigation Channel, Trail/Road Etc. by Educational Status**

	Educational status							Total
	Illiterate	Literate only	< 5 class passed	5 - 7 class passed	8 - 10 class passed	SLC or IA passed	BA or above passed	
Take participation about healthpost construction	20	24	7	2	6	3		62
	6.7%	9.8%	9.6%	4.3%	9.4%	6.5%	0.0%	8.0%
Take participation about school construction	50	54	12	6	13	11	1	147
	16.7%	22.1%	16.4%	13.0%	20.3%	23.9%	33.3%	18.9%
Take participation about irrigation/canal construction	51	78	10	6	3	2	1	151
	17.0%	32.0%	13.7%	13.0%	4.7%	4.3%	33.3%	19.5%
Take participation about road construction	97	130	25	19	35	18	1	325
	32.3%	53.3%	34.2%	41.3%	54.7%	39.1%	33.3%	41.9%
Take participation about others construction	39	70	4	5	14	6		138
	13.0%	28.7%	5.5%	10.9%	21.9%	13.0%	0.0%	17.8%
	300	244	73	46	64	46	3	776

Table 6.24: Percentage of Women Participating in Different Actions by Type of Action and Type of Family

Action Regarding	Type of Action	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Domestic Violence	a	34	35	16	42	32
	b	50	49	63	51	52
	c	10	12	18		11
	d	6	4	4	7	5
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		296	239	96	45	676
Alcoholism	a	16	17	5	35	16
	b	69	66	73	53	67
	c	10	12	18	5	11
	d	5	4	4	7	5
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		303	248	95	43	689
Gambling	a	12	15	2	27	13
	b	72	69	74	66	71
	c	11	12	19		11
	d	6	5	4	7	5
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		293	242	93	44	672
Child marriage	a	10	4		24	8
	b	35	47	42	36	40
	c	46	44	50	28	45
	d	9	4	8	12	7
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		183	158	38	25	404
Temple/monastery construction	a	2	2	5	4	3
	b	25	21	23	33	24
	c	59	61	63	46	59
	d	14	17	9	17	15
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		172	160	43	24	399
Trail/road construction and improvement	a	1	2	1	15	3
	b	52	48	60	42	51
	c	37	38	33	33	37
	d	10	11	6	9	10
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		238	213	67	33	551
Irrigation construction or improvement	a	0	1	3	7	1
	b	27	27	45	32	30
	c	60	58	48	50	57
	d	12	14	3	11	12

%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		204	181	62	28	475
Drinking water	a	1	1	3	6	2
	b	44	48	53	43	47
	c	44	41	39	40	42
	d	10	10	6	11	10
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		227	195	70	35	527
Plantation/Afforestation	a	1	1	2	4	1
	b	37	32	48	30	36
	c	49	55	45	52	51
	d	12	12	5	15	11
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		206	187	64	27	484
Hygiene/cleaning	a	4	2	1	8	3
	b	69	64	70	65	67
	c	21	25	24	16	23
	d	5	9	6	11	7
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		285	232	89	37	643
Others	a	3	1	2		2
	b	47	36	56	33	43
	c	39	50	37	52	44
	d	11	13	6	14	11
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		144	134	52	21	351

Note: a - visit the concerned house and try to solve problem by convincing them  
b - Try to solve problem by discussing members of our group  
c - Do nothing  
d - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

6.25: Percentage of Sample women reporting decision maker on the following matters related to her family or community by type of action and Type of Family

Action Regarding	Type of Action	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Sending children to school	a	22	14	17	86	23
	b	75	81	75	14	73
	c	0	3	5		2
	d	3	3	4		3
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		312	236	84	43	675
Participating in the group meeting	a	49	33	29	88	43
	b	49	58	61	13	51
	c		5	5		3
	d	2	3	5		3
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		330	262	97	48	737
Participating in the cleaning/hyegine program	a	45	31	30	80	41
	b	49	60	54	12	51
	c		5	4		2
	d	6	4	13	7	7
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		282	201	80	41	604
Meeting with concerned office about community problem	a	22	15	12	58	21
	b	53	60	39	11	51
	c	1	7	4		3
	d	23	18	45	31	25
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		276	215	84	45	620

Note: a - Self decide, b - Husband and myself jointly decide, c - father-in-law and mother - in-law decide, d. - Others decide

6.26: Percentage of sample women reporting effect of their advocacy campaign (if any) for the following problems

Action Regarding	Type of Action	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Bigamy	a	5	6		5	5
	b	9	4	6		6
	c	70	74	71	91	73
	d	16	15	23	5	15
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		160	141	35	22	358
Domestic violence	a	3	3		2	3
	b	7	7	7	7	7
	c	87	85	86	88	86
	d	4	4	6	2	4
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		267	205	81	42	595
Consumption and sale of alcohol	a	2	0		2	1
	b	10	7	7		8
	c	78	83	80	88	81
	d	10	10	12	10	10
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		278	226	81	42	627
Exerting pressure to related agency for actions	a	2	1		3	1
	b	7	4	4		5
	c	79	74	82	97	79
	d	13	21	14		15
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		200	157	50	32	439
Gambling	a	3	0	4	2	2
	b	11	9	8	5	9
	c	78	75	78	88	77
	d	9	16	11	5	11
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		267	218	80	42	607

Note: a - Accomplished and others also follow the same, b - Accomplished,  
c - Partly accomplished (at least awareness created) d - Not accomplished



**Table 6.27: Percentage of Sample Women Reporting their Preference of Sequencing Order of RRA and Economic Enterprise after Literacy by Type of Family**

After literacy class, which one is preferring you		Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Economic activity		44	35	29	60	40
RRA		39	51	50	35	44
No difference		18	14	21	5	16
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		291	234	78	43	646

**Table 6.28: Percentage of Women reporting her action for different event before and after participation in program and Type of family**

Event Types	Type of Action	Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Before RRA, beating wife	a	36	46	47	36	41
	b	22	19	18	21	20
	c	42	36	35	42	39
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		244	200	68	33	545
After RRA, beating wife	a	71	76	51	82	71
	b	5	6	2	3	5
	c	24	19	48	15	24
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		242	197	65	33	537
Before RRA, drink and sale of alcohol	a	36	43	45	35	40
	b	21	22	19	24	21
	c	43	35	36	41	39
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		244	204	69	34	551
After RRA, drink and sale of alcohol	a	69	74	45	74	68
	b	5	7	5	9	6
	c	26	19	50	18	26
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		242	205	66	34	547
Before RRA, no property sharing with after divorce	a	9	7	2	21	9
	b	37	40	40	24	38
	c	54	52	57	55	54
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		185	174	42	29	430
After RRA, no property sharing with wife after divorce	a	75	66	65	83	71
	b	6	10	8	10	8
	c	18	23	28	7	21
%		100	100	100	100	100

Total sample		175	175	40	29	419
Before RRA, husband marrying second wife	a	15	20	8	18	17
	b	32	39	44	25	36
	c	53	41	49	57	48
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		172	178	39	28	417
After RRA, husband marrying second wife	a	77	69	65	89	74
	b	10	11	11	7	10
	c	13	20	24	4	16
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		172	179	37	28	416
Before RRA, community perception of women's work and dealing	a	4	3	2	3	3
	b	38	46	42	34	42
	c	58	51	56	62	55
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		190	179	43	29	441
After RRA, community perception of women's work and dealing	a	68	58	51	79	63
	b	11	11	12	10	11
	c	21	31	37	10	26
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		191	179	41	29	440
Before RRA, community perception of women's participation	a	7	8	2	7	7
	b	37	47	40	29	41
	c	56	46	57	64	53
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		192	178	42	28	440
After RRA, community perception of women's participation	a	71	64	54	82	67
	b	11	10	17	11	11
	c	18	27	29	7	22
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		190	177	41	28	436
Before RRA, women's status in the family	a	6	8	2	7	7
	b	38	39	35	31	38
	c	55	53	63	62	56
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		193	177	43	29	442
After RRA, women's status in the family	a	80	75	71	90	78
	b	11	11	7	7	10
	c	9	14	21	3	12
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		193	179	42	29	443

Note: a - became active  
b - lack of awareness to be active  
c - not being active

**Table 6.29: Percentage of Sample women reporting persons contacted in VDC to discuss with community problem of the village**

Contact with whom in VDC		Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Chairperson/Vice Chairperson		72	74	88	83	76
VDC Secretary		11	16	7	6	12
All VDC officials		8	3	2		5
Whoever is available		9	7	4	11	8
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		205	180	57	36	478

**Table 6.30: Percentage of Household reporting VDC office visited by Purpose and Type of Family**

Reasons for going VDC		Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
To discuss about social reform		43	37	38	35	40
To discuss about physical construction and environment		16	16	19	19	17
Personnel business		36	41	40	42	39
Others		4	5	4	4	5
%		100	100	100	100	100
Total sample		179	164	48	26	417

**Table 6.31: Percentage of Household reporting participation in the discussion regarding Construction Location of Health Post, School, Irrigation Channel, Trail/Road etc**

		Type of Family				Total
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Joint Family	Female headed household	
Take participation about healthpost construction	Yes	19	22	15	6	62
%		5%	8%	14%	12%	8%
Take participation about school construction	Yes	63	48	24	12	147
%		18%	18%	23%	24%	19%
Take participation about irrigation/canal construction	Yes	61	42	34	14	151
%		17%	15%	33%	28%	19%
Take participation about road construction	Yes	142	111	47	25	325
%		40%	41%	45%	50%	42%
Take participation about others construction	Yes	62	36	29	11	138
%		18%	13%	28%	22%	18%
Total sample		351	271	104	50	776